The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4298. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations for Celebrating the Day.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Our Returned Veterans to be Duly Honored.

Ovations, Salutes, Pyrotechnics, Illuminations, Bell-Ringing, and Excursions.

WHIZ, POP, SCREECH, BANG!

What will be Done in Town and in the Suburbs.

The celebration of the Fourth may be said to have commenced yesterday. Wall-street and the lower part of the city generally were deserted. The public schools were adjourned at noon, and the youthful of both sexes were permitted to run home and lay in their stock of torpedoes and fireworks. Business men appeared to look on the day as a sort of "blue Monday," and confined their transactions to purchases of "crackers" and similar combustibles. At 3 P. M. the chimes of Trinity rang forth through deserted Wall-street, a prelude to the programme which ushers in to-day.

At sunrise a national salute will be fired from the Battery, and at 8 A. M., and noon, Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will perform several choice pieces on Trinity chimes. Soon after 8 o'clock the parade will commence, in which many of our returned regiments will participate. Afterward they will partake of collations provided for them at the State depots and other places. At 3:30 P. M. there will be a concert in the Central Park, and the day will wind up by a fine display of fireworks.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand National Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEORGE F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Bould Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lilly of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy-like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glory.
12. The Soldier's Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This Division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of Peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several Regiments of New-York Volunteers, now in the city, to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All Regiments and Battalions of Volunteers disposed to coöperate with the First Division on this occasion, are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause the national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO'S troop will assemble for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
CHAS. T. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, under Brig-Gen. RAYMOND, will also join in the procession.

ADDITIONAL ORDERS FROM GEN. SANDFORD.

The following additional orders have been issued by Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The regiments of volunteers who unite with this division in the parade of the 4th inst. will form line on the east side of Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-second-street, at 7:30 A. M.

The Irish Brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. NUGENT, will occupy the right of the line, and the other regiments will take post on their left, in the order in which they reach the ground.

Each regiment will keep the avenue clear in front to the opposite curb stone.

Officers of the volunteer service who have been honorably discharged, are respectfully invited to unite in the celebration in uniform. General, Field and Staff officers mounted, and line officers on foot. They will assemble in the Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets; right on Twenty-third-street, at 7:30 A. M.

The returned volunteers will be received by the division on Twenty-third-street, as soon as the division line is formed. As the volunteers march by the front of the division, the troops will present arms. National marches will be played by the bands, and the colors of each regiment will be saluted by three ruffles.

The volunteers on arriving upon the left of the division line, will form column after the Fourth Brigade, and will continue in the column during the march through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Thirth-eighth-street, the Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and around Union Square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and corporation.

Brig.-Gen. BRICE will detach the Third Regiment, Col. POSTLEY, as a rear guard, which will follow the volunteers throughout the march.

The entire column will pass around Union-place, until the Washington Monument is passed, when each brigade will be marched off the ground under its own commandants, and the volunteers will return to their quarters under their own orders. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.
A. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

TURNOUT OF THE VETERANS.

Owing to the understood unwillingness of the officers and men belonging to regiments recently arrived to remain in the city to participate in the proposed celebration to-day, there will be but a small display of the returned soldiers in the military pageant of this morning. It was hoped that the Tenth, Sixth, Seventy-third and other New-York regiments would remain over and take up position in the line of march as proposed by Gen. SANFORD. However, these commands left during yesterday for Hart's Island, so that they cannot be present.

The Irish Brigade will be present, consisting of the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth New-York, and it is expected a great time will be had. They will be received by the First Division New-York State National guard with the customary honors, and will be accompanied by all the discharged and disabled officers who have belonged to the brigade. They will carry all the old colors, shattered and torn by whistling bullets and bursting shall. All the Irish societies and organizations will be out in full force, and also escort the brigade. A dinner will also form a part of the day's proceedings, at Irving Hall, the brigade sitting down to the banquet during the afternoon.

The Fifty-ninth New-York Veterans, commanded by Col. OLMSTEAD, as well as the First and Fifteenth New-York Engineers, will also be present, they having arrived late last night. Several other regiments which arrived during the night, will also take part in the day's proceedings.

We understand that nearly all of the officers now in the city, who have served during the war, will turn out, agreeably to Gen. SANDFORD'S invitation, and will be assigned a position in the line of march. Beyond this there seems to be no indication of any veteran regiments being represented. The garrison at Hart's Island cannot come down, permission not having been granted.

We have received the following Fourth of July invitation, which is published for the information of the brave boys in blue who may desire to give Mr. FARMER a social call:

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1865.

Our brave soldiers and penitent Johnny Rebs are invited to call and take a lunch at No. 47 Ludlow-street, with
JOHN W. FARMER.

At the Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-street, dinner will be furnished by the Ladies' Rose Hill Association; oration by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Church. At the State Soldiers' Depot, Howard, corner of Mercer-street, dinner by Col. COLYER, and oration by Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. At the Centre Market Armory, dinner by Col. COLYER, and oration by Col. WRIGHT Glee Clubs and martial music will enliven the exercises at each place. If there are any sailors discharged from the Navy in town, they will have "a quarter in the mess-room" also.

Thus New-York will show her care for, no less than her pride in, her and the Union's brave defenders by land and water.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places and the bands will furnish appropriate music:

CITY HALL.

1. Star of Independence.
2. Saturn and his Satellites.
3. Yankee Windmill.
4. Illuminated Yew Tree.
5. Star of America.
6. Passion Flower.
7. Saxon Union.
8. Magic Star.
9. Scroll Quadrille.
10. Queen of the Mist.
11. Fairies Frolic.
12. Star of the Union.
13. Ravomant Sun.
14. Battle Piece.
15. Historical scene of an ever-to-be-remembered occurrence in the Revolutionary War, representing WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware.

JACKSON-SQUARE.

1. Tribute to Ceres.
2. Illuminated Yew Tree.
3. Cascade.
4. Zanice Peruvia.
5. Mechanics' Arms, July 4.
6. Passion Flower.
7. Egyptian Pyramid.
8. Tribute to Apollo.
9. Saturn and His Satellites.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Persian Rose.
12. Mosaic Battery.
13. Magic Star.
14. Premium Temple, with Figure of WASHINGTON.

MADISON-SQUARE.

1. Persian Rose.
2. Passion Flower.
3. Star of Independence.
4. Scroll Quadrille.
5. Zanice Peruvia.
6. Egyptian Pyramid.
7. Tribute to Ceres.
8. Cascade or Queen of the Mist.
9. Tribute to Apollo.
10. Saturn and his Satellites.
11. Union Star.
12. Magic Star—Red, White and Blue.
13. Tribute to the Brave.
14. Mosaic Battery.

BATTERY.

1. Star of America.
2. Cascade.
3. Zanice Peruvia.
4. Egyptian Pyramid.
5. Tribute to Apollo.
6. Yew Tree.
7. Star of Independence.
8. Mosaic Battery.
9. Persian Rose.
10. Star of the Union.
11. Fairies' Frolic.
12. Temple of Liberty with figure of Grant.

Similar displays will take place at

East Broadway and Grand-street.
Tompkins-square.
West Broadway and Franklin-street.
Broadway and Forty-third-street.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street.
West Houston-street-square.
Marion and Spring streets.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Liberty-square.
Fourth-avenue Park.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

The State Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, at noon.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park commencing at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme.

PARK MARCH.

1—Overture to "Allessandro Stradella".....Flotow
2—March, "Vive L'America".....Millard
3—La Violetta Mazurka.....Faust

PART SECOND.

4—Wedding march from Summer Nights Dream.....Mendelssohn
5—Quickstep, "Welcome Home".....Downing
6—Selections from "Don Pasquali".....Donizetti
7—National melodies.

PART THIRD.

8—Overture, "Diamonds de la Couronne".....Auber
9—Waltz, "Bissexte".....J. Strauss
10—March, "The Mall".....C. Rhem
11—Fantasia from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
The Union.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth-street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired at the Navy-yard at 1 P. M., and the yard will be closed for business.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired—followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M. a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Ross, street Church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D., RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Esq., Rev. E. W. BLISS, Rev. C. P. POMEROY, Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, Rev. CHAS. H. PAYNE and Rev. J. T. WILSON. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. WM. WALL is Chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting, in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After marching through the principal streets, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will close with a grand display of fireworks from the Town Hall. National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers, in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

THE INSTITUTIONS, &C.

At Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands the day will be celebrated in an appropriate manner. At Randall's Island an address to the children will be made by President BELL, and in the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks.

At the Union Home School, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, the exercises will be of a very interesting character; after which a collation will be partaken of by the children and invited guests.

EXCURSIONS, &C.

Those who desire to spend the day out of town need not lack the opportunity. The New-York and Harlem and Staten Island Railroads offer every facility to excursionists. On the steamer *Magenta*, a trip may be taken to Long Branch and back, returning at an early hour in the afternoon. The *T. V. Arrowsmith* sails for Baylis' Dock, Glen Cove and Roslyn, and the *Jesse Hoyt* for Port Monmouth, at convenient hours. The steamer *Josephine* starts at 8 A. M. for a trip around Staten Island. The steamer *Arrow* is advertised for Sing Sing, West Point, &c., and the *Continental* for the "City of Elms." Numerous vessels will carry parties to the Fishing Banks.

At Bellevue Gardens the Dramatic Artists' Festival will take place, and will doubtless be a select and pleasing affair.

DECORATIONS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The rotunda of the Custom-house has been elaborately and tastefully decorated in honor of the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence, and the *mise en scene* afforded the visitors on entering is at once brilliant and interesting. Directly in front of the Wall-street entrance is placed the bust of WASHINGTON, representing the epoch of 1776, supported on each side by eagles couchant. On the right hand is the bust of HENRY CLAY, with shields on either side, representing the epoch of 1850. On the left hand stands the bust of ANDREW JACKSON, with shields, representing the epoch of 1812. Over the entrance is placed the bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with eagles on either hand, representing the great epoch of 1865.

The dome is beautifully decorated by a liberty car of red, white and blue, suspended in the centre, having beneath it a flying eagle holding the American colors in its grasp. Along the eaves of the cupola is ranged a series of small national standards. In front of the desk-railings are placed diminutive flags, arranged as trophies, and in every direction, and in every style of decoration are fixed more American flags, making in all some six hundred flags of all sizes.

The words, "Freedom," "Victory," "Union," and "Peace," stand out in large letters between the four epochs as represented by the busts. On the left hand are two columns of names, exclusively those who have fallen during the war. They are McPherson, Kearney, Russell, Sedgwick, Lyon, Wadsworth and McCook. Underneath the word "Union" are the names of Farragut, Porter, Winslow and Worden. Beneath "Victory" are those of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan. Under "Freedom" are the names of Meade, Hooker, Hancock and Howard. Those under "Peace" are Lincoln, Johnson, Seward and Stanton.

Besides all these are other columns of names, whose honors were gained during the late war. They are as follows: Gillmore, Terry, Schofield, Logan, Franklin, Warren, Wright, Slocum, Custer, Granger, Pleasonton, Steele, Stringham, Cushing, Blair and Grover. There are also the busts of DANIEL WEBSTER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Gen. SCOTT, and WM. H. SEWARD. The letters composing the mottoes and historic names which adorn the walls, besides innumerable stars, are composed exclusively of French immortelles, and will thus last for an indefinite time. Altogether the rotunda decorations are very fine, and singularly well chosen.

The upholstering was done by Messrs. STRUTHERS and assistants, No. 1,269 Broadway; the evergreen letters and decorations by Mr. M. BROWN, No. 92 Fourth-avenue, and the designs are by several gentlemen connected with the office. It is the intention to allow these superb decorations to remain as they stand for some time. No doubt they will long be admired by those in the habit of frequenting the Custom-house.

The Celebration of the Fourth in Brooklyn.

The Eighty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated to-day by the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunrise, the parade of the local militia, and the veterans of the war, and in the evening fireworks will be displayed from Fort Greene, Union Pond, E. D., and near Carroll Park, South Brooklyn.

The military, civic authorities and returned veterans of the army of the United States, commandant of the navy-yard, naval officers and marine corps, will form in procession at 7½ o'clock A. M., on Fourth-street, E. D., right resting on Broadway. The procession will move at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, in the following order:

Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, Commanding Second Division N. Y. N. G., preceded by mounted escort.
Fifth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. P. S. Crooke commanding.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. John B. Woodward.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Caspar Urban.
Artillery Battalion, Major H. A. Sprague.
Seventieth Regiment, Col. Cropsey.
Civic authorities in carriages, commandant at the Navy-yard and naval officers.
Marine Corps.
Returned veterans of the army of the United States, under escort of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. E. B. Fowler.
Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan commanding.
Eleventh Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. C. C. Pratt.
Forty-eighth Regiment, Col. J. V. Meserole.
Fifty-second Regiment, Col. M. W. Cole.
Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams.
Howitzer Battery, Major Hotchkiss.
Civic Societies.

The line of march will be as follows:

From Broadway, through Bedford-avenue, through Myrtle-avenue to Clinton-avenue, through Clinton to Lafayette-avenue, through Lafayette-avenue to Flatbush-avenue, through Flatbush-avenue to Powers-street, through Powers to Atlantic-street, through Atlantic to Clinton-street, through Clinton to Montague-street, through Montague to Fulton-street, and through Fulton-street to the City Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Immediately after the review the veterans of the United States Army and Navy will assemble in the Academy of Music, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an oration delivered by the orator of the day, after which the veterans will be welcomed by His Honor A. M. WOOD, Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn.

At sunset salutes will be fired in the Eastern and Western Districts, and the bells rung throughout the city.

The Committee of the Common Council state that,

In view of the glorious events attending the advent of this the 89th anniversary of our National Independence, it is earnestly requested that all of our citizens who rejoice in the overthrow of the rebellion and the establishment of law, order and good government in our land, as well as the preservation of the Union of the States, framed eighty-nine years ago intact and inviolate, will join in the celebration of this anniversary by illuminating their houses, displaying fireworks, and assisting in every way to make this day one to be remembered by the citizens of our city, and one which will be worthy of the happy events attending its incoming.

F. W. KALBFLEISCH,
JOHN K. BULMER,
JOSEPH WILSON,
A. M. BLISS,
THOS. ENNIS,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Celebrating the Fourth of July.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in relation to the veterans of the war, who labor under the impression that they were not properly treated by the authorities, and at a meeting, recently held, they resolved not to participate in the parade. No arrangements were made for disabled comrades, no music provided, and the neglect by the authorities, on the return of the different regiments, was feelingly commented upon. There will, therefore, not be a general turnout of the veterans.

As soon as the Mayor and Common Council Committee were reminded that they had not provided carriages for the wounded veterans, they ordered them, and a sufficient number will be ready this morning at 6 o'clock to accomodate every man who may be on hand. The vehicles will be at the City Hall Park, and at the disposal of the veterans.

Preparations have been made for an immense display of flags from the public buildings, and the City Hall, Court-House, &c., are to be splendidly illuminated in the evening.

The day will doubtless be more generally celebrated than ever before.

Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT has accepted the invitation of Gov. FENTON to be present at Albany to-day, and participate in the celebration, one feature of which will be the formal surrender to the custody of the State of a large number of battle-flags from returned regiments. Gen. GRANT is expected to reach the city at 5 o'clock this morning, and, after a hasty breakfast at the Astor House, he will take a special train on the Harlem Railroad at 5:45 o'clock A. M. It is believed that he will leave Albany on his return to Washington at 6 o'clock in the evening, foregoing the expected visit to Saratoga.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

The celebration of the 4th of July in this city promises to be the most enthusiastic and attractive ever held here. The illumination will be most extensive. Independence Hall will be brilliantly illuminated, as will also the Union League House, the National Union Club, Press Club and most of the newspaper offices. The *Ledger* will display a circle of globes inclosing the words "Peace and Union" in gas-jets. The *Press* illuminates its building with the motto "Our Country United Forever." The *Bulletin* with "Union, Victory and Peace," and the *Inquirer* and *Telegraph* with various transparencies; one representing GRANT offering peace to LEE, and the other representing LINCOLN on the battle-field of Richmond.

The Fourth in Boston—Col. Browne.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

Admiral FARRAGUT and lady and Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON with his wife arrived here to-day. They remain over the Fourth as guests of the city. The indications are that the celebration to-morrow will surpass in enthusiasm all previous observances of the day.

Col. ABBERT G. BROWNE, Jr., Military Secretrry to Gov. ANDREW, during the past four years, has resigned, and will resume the practice of the law. Col. BROWNE proved a most faithful officer in the most laborious and responsible position which he has vacated.

The Fourth in New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 3.

Extensive preparations have been made here for the celebration of the Fourth of July. There will be a salute in the morning, a procession of soldiers and firemen, and a grand dinner.

The Fourth at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 3.

There is a prospect of a splendid affair at this place to-morrow. The weather is fine and numbers of distinguished guests are coming. A special committee leave to-morrow, to accompany Gen. GRANT from Albany to this place.

Where and by Whom Orations are to be Delivered.

The following list gives pretty strong indication that there is to be a spontaneous outburst of patriotic eloquence all over the country to-day:

Angelica, N. Y.—J. H. Raymond, W. Angel, E. Grover.
Andover, N. J.—Hon. A. J. Rogers.
Augusta, Me.—James M. Stone.
Albany—Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Adel, Iowa—C. C. Nourse.
Auburn—Lieut.-Gov. Alvord.
Atchison, Kansas.—Hon. John J. Ingalls.
Akron, Ohio—W. T. Coggeshall.
Albion, Orleans County.—Attorney-Gen. Cochrane.
Binghamton—Rev. Wm. A. Barlette.
Bowmansville, N. Y.—Mr. J. M. Gilbert.
Boonton, N. J.—Maj. Z. K. Pangborn.
Brookline, Conn.—H. W. Beecher, Theo. Tilton, &c.
Bath—Rev. E. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of N. Y.
Boonville, N. Y.—P. Corbett, of Syracuse.
Beaver Dam, Wis.—S. D. Hastings.
Bath, N. Y.—S. S. Rogers, of Buffalo.
Brasher Falls—Hon. C. T. Hulburd.
Baldwinsville—Dennis McCarthy.
Boston—Rev. J. M. Manning.
Buffalo—George W. Clinton.
Bergen—Mr. Throckmorton.
Bridgeport—B. T. Barnum.
Cherry Valley, N. Y.—Hezekiah Sturgess.
Cooperstown—Hon. Geo. H. Andrews.
Clyde, Mich.—Gen. R. P. Buckland.
Connecautville, Penn.—S. J. Thomas
Castleton, Vt.—L. W. Engleshy.
Chicago—Henry Winter Davis.
Canandaigua—James C. Smith.
Cape Vincent—Sam. Hammond
Calais, Me.—Hon. F. A. Pike.
Catskill—Rufus H. King.
Cortland, N. Y.—L. W. Hall.
Corning, N. Y.—Brig.-Gen. Catlin.
Clifton Springs, N. Y.—Hon. D. A. Ogden.
Canneaut, Ohio—William O. Forrest.
Carry, Penn.—L. S. Sherman.
Denver, Cal.—Moses Hallett.
Dover, N. H.—Hon. James W. Paterson.
Delaware County, Iowa—S. P. Adams.
Earlville, Iowa—T. C. Roberts.
Easton, Penn.—George Lear.
Elmira.—Hon. H. B. Smith.
Fremont, N. Y.—B. P. Buckley.
Farmington, Me.—Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston.
Fayetteville, N. Y.—Hon. Charles Andrews.
Fairfield, (Caldwell Township,) N. J.—Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of Jersey City.
Flushing—R. C. McCormick, Secretary of State of Arizona.
Flemington, N. J.—A. W. Tenney.
Fort Scott, Kansas—Hon. Geo. A. Crawford.
Fall River—Judge Thomas Russell.
Fond du Lac—Gen. H. C. Hobart.
Gettysburgh, Penn.—Gen. O. O. Howard.
Hawkinsville, N. Y.—Judge Geo. W. Smith.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—Chas. S. Biddle.
Hudson City, N. J.—Hon. G. G. Adrian.
Hainesville, N. J.—Rev. J. K. Burr.
Hudson.—Henry Hogeroom.
Iowa, Mich.—Rev. Isaac Errett.
Ithaca—Francis M. Finch.
Jersey City.—J. W. Scudder.
Keewaunee, Ill.—Rev. J. W. Cracroft.
Kingston, N. Y.—J. B. Steele.
Keyport, N. J.—Rev. J. S. Phelps and Rev. S. Lockwood.
Litchfield, Conn.—Hon. G. H. Hollister.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Linden, Mich.—Hon. Jacob Ferris, of Grand Rapids.
Lowell, Wis.—Hon. W. G. Hazelton.
Leva, Ill.—Rev. J. F. Yates, D. D.
Little Falls, N. J.—Major D. A. Ryerson.
Lawrence, Mass.—Hon. Chas. A. Phelps.
Louisville—Dr. R. H. Gilbert and others.
Lake Mills, Wis.—Col. E. A. Calkins.
Lorain County, Ohio—Col. W. H. Gibson.
Lowell—Hon. Alex. H. Bullock.
Middle Smithfield, Penn.—Rev. W. H. Dickinson and Col. M. R. Hamilton.
Middleboro, Mass.—Rev. C. H. Brigham.
Marshall, Mich.—Capt. J. C. Burrows.
Monticello, Iowa—O. P. Shiras.
Madison, Wis.—H. S. Orton.
Milo, Me.—J. G. Lebroke.
Madison, N. J.—A. Q. Keasby, Esq.
Montpelier, Vt.—J. B. Merwin, U. S. A.
Meadville, Penn.—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Mexico, N. Y.—S. N. Sweet.
Mount Morris, N. Y.—J. D. Husbands.
Mansfield, Ohio.—Hon. Alphonso Hart.
Newport—Wm. L. Dennis.
Newburgh—Hon. S. W. Fullerton.
Northampton, Mass.—Hon. L. J. Dudley, S. E. Bridgman.
Norristown, N. J.—John Y. Foster.
Newark Valley, N. Y.—Rev. King Elwell, Rev. John Branch, Rev. S. F. Bacon.
New-Paltz, N. Y.—Revs. N. Hubbel and A. H. Saxe.
Newburgh—David S. Coddington, of New-York.
New-Bedford—Rev. W. S. Studley, of Boston.
New-Brunswick, N. J.—Rev. R. L. Collier.
North Hancock, Me.—James A. Milliken.
New-London—(Great rowing match.)
Olean, N. Y.—Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburg, W. P. Angel.
Oneonta, N. Y.—Hon. Henry Smith.
Ogdensburgh—W. H. Burleigh.
Orange, N. J.—Prof. Adams.
Owego—Delos O. Hancock.
Ottumwa, Kansas—Gen. Lane, Hon. Sydney Clarke.
Ottawa, Kansas—Rev. I. S. Kalloch.
Putnam County—Hon. Israel T. Williams, of Westchester.
Portland—Hon. Israel Washburn.
Paterson, N. J.—Rev. Chas. D. Shaw.
Pompey, N. Y.—Wm. J. Wallace.
Poland, N. Y.—Hon. Ezra Graves, of Hermiker; G. W. Adams, of Utica.
Prattsburgh, N. Y.—John L. Lewis.
Patterson, N. J.—Rev. Charles D. Shaw.
Palmyra, Wis—E. A. Patterson.
Presque Isle—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Stetson, Me.
Providence—Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of Boston.
Plymouth—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Boston.
Palmyra, N. Y.—Judge Chumasero.
Richmond—Rev. Lewis H. Terrill, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will give an oration in Libby Prison.
Ripon, Wis.—Hon. Timothy O. Howe.
Rockland, Me.—Rev. Mr. Holman.
Rhinebeck—Hon. Chas. E. Beale.
Ravenna, O.—Gen. Garfield.
Rome.—Calvert Comstock.
Sing Sing, N. Y.—Hon. Homer A. Nelson.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Col. Geo. W. Anderson.
Sussex County, N. J.—Rev. Dr. Craven.
Schenevus, N. Y.—Philor Benedict.
Stanhope, N. J.—Rev. R. L. Dashiel.
Stanforn, N. Y.—Horace Greeley.
Sugar Grove, Ill.—J. B. Hawley.
Schenectady—Alonzo C. Paige.
Syracuse—David J. Mitchell.
Stamford—Bishop Simpson.
Troy—John M. Bailey.
Trenton.—Col. G. W. Cumming.
Taunton—Rev. Wm. S. Studley, of Boston.
Topeco, Kansas—Gov. Pomeroy.
Troy.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston.
Utica.—E. H. Roberts.
Viroqua, Wis.—Hon. S. C. Bean, of Madison.
Vernon, N. J.—Hon. A. H. Bailey.
Washington, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Rev. John Pierpont, (Poem.)
Watkins, N. Y.—J. J. Briggs, E. L. Maynard.
West Farms, N. Y.—Scott R. Sherwood.
Waterville, N. Y.—Chaplain John D. Jones, of the 117th Regiment.
Watertown—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Warwick, N. J.—Joseph Coult.
Waverly, N. Y.—Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D. D.
Waterloo, Wis.—J. W. Johnson, Henry Drew.
White River Junction, Vt.—Hon. J. Collamer.
Watertown, Wis.—George B. Smith.
West Trenton, Me.—Arno Wiswell.
Warren, Ohio—Hon. John Sherman.
Woonsocket—Rev. T. E. St. John.
Woodbury, Penn.—Jona. B. Cessna.
Zelienople, Penn.—Jno. N. Purviance, J. M. Thompson.

The following cities and towns will have celebrations, but the orators have not yet been publicly named:

Taunton; Winnebago County, Ill.; Rutland, Vt.; Newbern.

In Maine they will have bonfires on every hill in the State, with some few exceptions.

THE CELEBRATION AT YONKERS.—Unusual preparations have been made for celebrating the Fourth in Yonkers. A public meeting will be held in Foote's Grove. The music will be given by the children of the schools. OSBORN E. BRIGHT, Esq., is to deliver an address to the citizens, and WM. H. TAGGARD, Esq., will address the soldiers. The festivities of the day will end with a display of fireworks.

BASE BALL.

Williams College vs. Princeton.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Saturday, July 1.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yesterday was a gala day at Williams. The much talked of base ball match with the Nassau Club of Princeton was played, and resulted in a brilliant victory for Williams. Base ball is the great game here. Unable to compete with Harvard or Yale in boating, from the want of an appropriate sheet of water on which to dip the oar, and prohibited from that ancient yet barbarous game of football, the students of Williams College have lately turned their attention wholly to base ball, and with what success let their record show. Four years ago there was no organized club in the institution which played the New-York game. To-day they are victors over the best college clubs in the land.

The game of yesterday was one of the best and most exciting ever witnessed by your correspondent; and certainly the best ever played on these grounds.

The Nassaus arrived on the morning train, and were received by a committee of the Williams Club, and escorted to the Mansion House, where entertainment had been reserved for the visitors. The day was very warm but slightly cloudy, and the breeze which sprang up at the opening of the game was welcomed by both players and spectators.

The latter had begun to assemble long before the appointed time, and soon not less than five hundred persons were seated on the nicely-shaded hill to the east of the field, where an excellent view was afforded. Among the audience were large numbers of ladies, who lent their grace and beauty to the occasion, and thereby, we doubt not, stimulated the players to more skillful and heroic effort.

At 1:30 o'clock the clubs appeared upon the field. The Nassaus wore a uniform of white, which set off their fine forms to the very best advantage. They were even in size, slim, wiry and muscular, and presented as fine an appearance as any body of players we have ever seen. They were slightly heavier than the Williams men. The Williams Club were uniformed in blue pants, with white shirts and caps. They were not so tall, but more thickly built than their opponents; and, although their appearance was not so unique as the Nassaus, they still looked as if they could do good service with ball and bat.

At 1:48 the game was called and the Nassaus took the bat. They succeeded in making 3 tallies. TRACY made a fine catch in the centre field, and DELANO and MEACHAM did some sharp playing on their respective bases. Williams then took their turn at the bat and were put out with 1 talley, CONDIT and RANKIN having shown themselves master of the situation, and turned the tables on Williams. On the second innings the Nassaus received a blind, and Williams added one more talley to their score. The third innings was finely played by the Nassau who made 10 tallies, DELANO having had bad luck on the first base, and muffed one ball sadly. Williams made 7 tallies on their innings, which was closed by RANKIN putting out WHITMAN on the second base in the most approved style. On the fourth innings Nassau added 2 tallies, and Williams 4 tallies. MARTIN made a fine catch in the right field. On the fifth innings Nassau drew another blank, while Williams made 2 tallies. The interest in the game now became intense for a short time, until it was evident that Williams were gaining steadily toward victory. On the sixth, seventh and eighth innings Nassau received blinders, while Williams added largely to their score. On the sixth DAY played his base splendidly, putting out RANKIN and CROCHERON; RANKIN played his second well, but FORSYTH and SAMPSON muffed badly. On the seventh, MARTIN and TRACY did fine work in the field, while on the eighth, JEROME missed a ball, and FORSYTH and CROCHERON caught finely. On the last innings Nassau made 1 tally, while Williams received its first blind. DAY played his base well, while JEROME caught two balls splendidly. So closed the game with victory for Williams. The complete score is as follows:

SCORE.

NASSUA.	H.	L.	Runs.	WILLIAMS.	H	L.	Runs
Wickham, C.....	4		2	F. Jerome, l. f....	3		4
Little, P.....	4		2	Meacham, 2d b..	2		5
Condit, 1st b.....	3		3	Woodward, C.....	2		3
Rankin, 2d b.....	4		2	Delano, 1st b.....	2		3
Thompson, 3d b...	2		3	Day, 3d b.....	2		4
Crocheron, s. s....	3		3	Van Ingen, s. s..	4		3
Forsyth, r. f.....	2		1	Martin, r. f.....	3		4
Haines, l. f.....	5		1	Tracy, c. f.....	4		2
				Whitman, P.....	5		2
Total.....	27		17	Total.....	27		30

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Nassau.....

among the troops, and the Spanish Revolution began, to be crushed, not long afterward, by the Holy Alliance.

Allusions to these events are numerous in President MONROE'S Message of 1823. Seeing the Spanish-Americans threatened by Spanish dreams of a restored sovereignty, the President sought to dissipate those dreams, and thus to aid the consolidation of the new republics. These republics had been recognized by the United States, in 1822—just so soon (says Mr. MONROE) as there ceased to be any doubt as to the fact of their independence and as to the hopes of restoration cherished by a beaten and desperate government.

Mr. MONROE does not oppose the general system of colonies and European dependencies actually existing in America, but simply the attempts of the mother country upon "governments which have declared and maintained their independence."

"In the war between these new governments and Spain," he says, "we have declared our neutrality. This we shall maintain until there shall be some change, necessitating on our part also a change indispensable to our security."

Now what, according to MONROE, is this possible "change?" It is the violent reincorporation under Spanish authority, of the definitely-established, recognized and constituted Southern Republics. Hence, for the United States to have just cause of interference in the affairs of a neighboring people, this people must have thrown off the colonial yoke, proclaimed and maintained its independence, and be in existence as a regular government. These declarations fix the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and determine the eventualities which, in the eyes of the President, would make it possible and proper to apply it.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

It will have been observed that whenever MONROE speaks of the European Powers, he alludes to them by the phrase "the allied Powers." This phrase shows what thought, in truth, it was which filled the mind of the President in regard to Europe. This was his anxiety about the "Holy Alliance," which had daily grown in its pretensions since 1814, and in 1823 had reached its apogee.

The "Alliance" had been formed, according to itself, first, to protect the *independence of peoples and of States*, and to beat down the *spirit of domination* and conquest, in the person of NAPOLEON. In 1818, the contracting Powers had renewed their alliance, in the secret treaties of Aix-le-Chapelle, for the purpose of resisting *the spirit of revolution*. In 1820, upon the first outbreaks in Naples, they had proclaimed IMMOBILITY as the law of monarchical Europe.

An occasion was soon found to apply these principles. The rising in Naples and Piedmont gave Austria her long-sought pretext for action. She intervened in the north and in the south of Italy for the glory of monarchical right. But she did not propose to stop here. She desired a formal endorsement of intervention as a principle. The conferences of Laybach, opened Jan. 8, 1821, resulted in an open collective declaration of the three Northern Courts, that "the world, and good men in all lands, would always find in their union a sure guarantee against disturbers of the public peace."

Let us add that neither France nor England threw any weight of liberal policy against this exaggerated revival of Divine Right. The British Cabinet, indeed, declared that the organic laws of Great Britain refused to sanction either the right of intervention or treaty which claimed for the Allied Courts an incontestable supremacy inconsistent with the independence and the rights of other States; but it fully admitted that other Powers, and in especial Austria and the Italian Courts, might be in a different position, and that consequently England had no mind to interfere with any measures which Austria and the Italian Courts might think best for their safety to adopt.

As to France, she first affirmed an absolute neutrality; but soon threw off all scruples and herself intervened in Spain to strike down the constitutional government, under the pretence that it was an attack on the principle of legitimacy, and in obedience to the mission confided to her by the Northern Courts.

All this took place in 1823, a few months before MONROE'S message was sent in.

Now all these facts were under the President's eye, when he drew up his famous "doctrine." He saw all Europe in the power of the "Holy Alliance." He had reason to fear that it might ere long maintain the pretensions of certain sovereigns in the New World.

"How far," he asks, "is this principle of intervention to be applied? This is a question which interests all independent powers and all governments which differ from those of Europe, even the most remote, and none certainly more than the United States." Again: "I informed you, at the beginning of the last session, that a great effort was preparing in Spain and Portugal to ameliorate the condition of both countries, and that the attempt seemed to be marked by extreme moderation.* I need not observe to you *how greatly the result has differed from all expectations.*" (Message of Dec. 2, 1823.)

This will show us how much light the events then actually happening in Europe threw upon the message of 1823. The efforts of Spain against her emancipated colonies, the movements of the "Holy Alliance" intervening with the sword of France herself in behalf of the Spanish monarchy at the very moment when the Spanish sovereign had identified himself with a succession of luckless attempts to resubjugate the Spanish-American republics; these make up the determining facts which inspired the "Monroe Doctrine."

Still a third point, however, deserves our attention, for it doubtless stimulated the President in his course. We mean the situation of the United States in 1823.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1823.

The Union was far from having attained in 1823 its present degree of power. Not only did it then lack the naval force which public opinion every where gives to free institutions to-day, but it could hardly be regarded as absolutely beyond the reach of hostile attempts from the western courts. Scarcely nine years had elapsed since England had invaded American soil and captured Washington. Toward the end of 1814 New-Orleans had been threatened, and it was only in January, 1815, that the utter defeat of PACKENHAM ended the war in a manner honorable to America. MONROE, as War Minister, had carried on this conflict, and with rare energy. He could not believe that he had made such melancholy effusion of blood forever impossible, and he might still apprehend that England would avail herself of any favorable opportunity for attacking the United States. "It is impossible," he said "that the European governments should intervene in America on subjects which to the new States are matters of life and death, without affecting us. * * * the motives of their intervention may one day apply to us."

Such are the facts which determine the exact sense and bearing of the "Monroe Doctrine." Like most American Statesmen, MONROE was a practical man, and had a clear and just perception of the condition of the Union. He saw, he felt the danger which he sought to avert; but there was nothing in his nature or his genius to make him the author of a speculative doctrine utterly without immediate or practical applications. He wished to defend free and independent States against attempts which had become unjust; he regarded the fortunes of the Union as bound up with respect for their institutions; this was all that he said; this all that he saw.

To imagine that MONROE cherished any passionate prejudices against Europe is to forget, in the first place, that he had lived himself in Europe for long years, in the discharge of important diplomatic duties at London and Paris; and in the second place, that in speaking of the "Holy Alliance" and its acts, he uses a moderation and temperance of speech quite incompatible with the extreme inflexible theories attributed to him.

The best commentary upon the Monroe Doctrine, however, is the foreign policy of the United States at the time of its publication. We find that the United States then did not hesitate to recognise the Imperial Government of Iturbide, or the crown of Brazil; and that they made no effort to stir up revolt in Cuba or in Canada.

In all this the policy of the Union conformed to the declarations of the message of 1823: "As to the exististing colonies and dependencies of European powers, we have not intervened, nor will we intervene in their affairs."

II.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

We have seen what the "Monroe Doctrine" is. Let us see whether it legally or properly bears upon the new Mexican Empire and France, which has helped to found it.

What took France into Mexico? What government did she find there; and what government by the help of her arms there establish? These are the three questions which we desire sincerely and impartially to examine into, that we may ascertain whether the Monroe doctrine requires the United States to take hostile action against France and the New Mexican Empire.

WHAT TOOK FRANCE TO MEXICO?

By the official documents we learn that the French expedition to Mexico was begun as a simple legitimate act of defence. It is well known that for 25 years Mexican governments had been guilty not only of reported exactions and spoliations upon Europeans and their commerce, but of crimes against the life of foreign residents. England and Spain, also, had their grounds of complaint on these heads, but France had seen her consular agents and her citizens insulted, and their claims treated with contumely.

The French Government claims to have acted in this matter with all possible forbearance, and to have exhausted all other means of redress before appealing to arms. To the first importunities of his creditors JUAREZ replied that the pacification of the country had left the finances in disorder. All who had lent money to the Mexican Government thereupon informed their respective governments of this serious condition of things, and asked protection.

Nevertheless, as the disorder of the finances was real, France, England and Spain allowed President JUAREZ to consolidate the debt on condition that it should thereafter bear interest at a rate fixed by the lenders. The first rate fixed was held to be excessive, and it was lowered. Things were at this point, and no further trouble was anticipated, the arbitrators having treated the debtor with the greatest consideration. The first payment of interest fell due. JUAREZ, as before, refused to pay it, under the old pretext of "no funds," although he had shortly before received large sums of money destined to pay this interest. It was plainly out of the question to admit this new plea of "impossible." The head of a State, still more than a private individual, must fulfill his pecuniary obligations, especially when their amount, though important to the creditors, is comparatively insignificant for the debtor.

One of two things; either JUAREZ had no material means of honoring his signature, in which case he represented only an illusionary and inadequate government, or he did not mean to honor it; in which case it was proper to punish him. Upon this the European governments broke off all relations with him, and united to obtain redress.

Such, in a few words, was the origin of the Mexican expedition. It had but one object, the recovery of sums due to France and security for French citizens. This is shown by the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, which stands in permanent contrast to all stories of cessions of territory made to France.

"The high contracting parties bind themselves not to seek, in the employment of the measures of coercion now to be undertaken, any acquisition of territory or other special advantage." (Convention, Article 2.)

Of course the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, has no longer any diplomatic force, but the engagement entered into by France and her then allies is at least morally binding still. That it is so regarded by France, may be properly inferred from the fact that France made no acquisition of territory in Mexico after the withdrawal of her allies had left the whole expedition upon her shoulders, and the successes of the French army had made her mistress of the country. She might then have indemnified herself for her expenses. But as the French Government was then wise enough to decline adding to the troubles of a distant costly expedition by annexation of territory, it is hardly probable that it would now undertake such annexations when they would only increase the embarrassments of the new Mexican Government. The stories of an eventual cession of Sonora to France have been repeatedly and officially denied in France by the French Government, and more recently in this country and in the columns of the TIMES by the agent of MAXIMILIAN.

But, to return to the European intervention. The objects of this intervention were so clearly defined by the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, that the United States were invited to join then in insisting upon analogous claims of American citizens.

It is true, that the United States refused to take part in the action of the European Powers against Mexico. Beside the reasons given for the refusal, a sufficient motive to it existed in the then condition of the national struggle with the seceding States. Moreover, the "moral solidarity" which, by a principle very precious to this government, unites the republics of the New World, imposed special duties of consideration toward JUAREZ upon the United States Government.

But it is no part of the policy of the United States to treat pecuniary questions as beneath the appeal to arms. On the contrary, the United States have treated such questions always as of great importance in international relations. We need cite but one example, which goes back to the Presidency of ANDREW JACKSON and the monarchy of July.

The United States had long demanded indemnity for American ships seized and confiscated under the decrees of Berlin and Milan. NAPOLEON I. had never admitted the justice of the claim. The "Restoration" had met it with evasive replies. Finally, in 1830, Mr. RIVES, then United States Minister at Paris, seizing upon the opportunity afforded by the uncertainties of the new dynasty, got a treaty signed July 4, 1831, which fixed the indemnity at 25,000,000 francs, payable in installments. The French Government, when it signed this treaty, forgot only one thing, to reserve to itself the right of ratification by the Legislature. President JACKSON having nothing to do with this, drew the first bill.

The French Government asked the Chambers for the money to meet it. It was refused, and the draft went back protested. In his annual message (1834) President JACKSON denounced the conduct of France in strong terms, and went so far as to propose that the United States should take the law into their own hands, and if the draft was not honored by the French Legislature at its next session, that Congress should pass a law for the seizure of French property.

"Since France," said the President, "in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers."

This passage of history shows us how resolutely the United States can insist upon their pecuniary dues. And in more recent times the demand made upon England to indemnify American commerce for losses caused by the Confederate cruisers built in England tends to the same point.

Finally, then, the French expedition to Mexico would appear to have been undertaken legitimately, in fulfillment of the duty of protection, which all civilized nations owe to their citizens against governments which imperil their interests or their safety.

WHAT DID THE FRENCH FIND IN MEXICO.

The Western Powers went to Mexico, as we have seen, on no crusade referring to the domestic affairs of that country. But the offences against the law of nations for which they demanded satisfaction from JUAREZ, brought out the fact that these offences had their origin in the impotence, the malevolence, the incoherence of the authorities established under him in Mexico. When MONROE assured the new American republics in 1823 of the protection of the United States, he gave as his reason, that "these new States were consolidated under elective and representative governments in all their branches," and that they were enjoying in peace all the benefits insured by such governments?

Was this true of Mexico in 1861.

The truth would appear to be that never had Mexico been given up so utterly and desperately to anarchy and civil confusion. Two governments *de facto* had for many months existed, the one installed with MIRAMON at Mexico, the other at Vera Cruz, with JUAREZ. France and England had offered their mediation to put an end to these deplorable dissensions, equally damaging to public law and to the rights of foreign residents. Having been accepted only by MIRAMON, the offer came to nothing, and JUAREZ better served by his troops than his adversary, shortly after routed the latter and fixed himself in the capital. This, however, did not pacify the country. As is often the case, the beaten MIRAMON was still strong enough to attack his victorious rival. JUAREZ was master of Mexico in his turn, but the lieutenants of MIRAMON retiring into the provinces, as JUAREZ had formerly done, overthrew his authority in one State after another.

The troops of JUAREZ were ever beaten in a combat near the City of Mexico itself. Violent measures taken by JUAREZ, increased this confusion.

The Envoys of Spain, the Holy See, and Guatamala were simultaneously expelled from the capital, on a charge of sympathy with MIRAMON. Needing money, the government of JUAREZ laid an arbitrary tax on fortunes, and incarcerated all who refused to pay it. In like manner the Church revenues were confiscated. Judicial officers assumed independent authority. An attempt being made to assassinate the French Envoy, the Mexican police gave him no protection.

In short, the government at Mexico was but the shadow and name of a government, while it had ceased to be even a shadow outside of the capital, and it bore no sort of resemblance to that orderly constitution of republican authority in which MONROE, in 1823, had taken so proper an interest.

The conservative party, in Mexico, having availed itself of the presence of the French to constitute a new imperial government, we are now to consider whether this government falls under the category of governments imported from Europe, and, as such, denounced by President MONROE.

WHAT GOVERNMENT THE FRENCH FOUNDED IN MEXICO.

In his letter of July 3, 1862, to Marshal FOREY, the Emperor NAPOLEON said: "The object 'aimed' at is not to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government antipathetic to them, but to aid them in their efforts to establish a government which shall have some prospect of stability, and of assuring to France redress for the wrongs of which she complains."

On the fall of JUAREZ, ALMONTE hastily set up a regency. This the French Commander very properly declined to recognize, and an assembly of the Mexican notables convening at Mexico, offered the crown of the empire to the Austrian Archduke MAXMILIAN. This step was followed by the *ayuntamientos*, or local authorities, all over the country. The numbers represented in this action are much greater than is commonly supposed. In March, 1864, a synoptical table was published of the population which had then "adhered" to the empire. They amounted to 5,498,587. According to the "Geographical Statistical Society" the civilized population of all Mexico amounts to 8,629,982 souls. So that it would appear that MAXIMILIAN had really been elected in Mexico by an immense majority of the people.

If this were confirmed, the Monroe Doctrine that "every people has the right to choose the form of government which best suits it," would seem to legitimate the restoration of the empire in Mexico.

Of course, the people of the United States would prefer to see Mexico flourish under the republican institutions which sealed their independence in 1808. But it must be admitted that the experience of republicanism in Mexico has not been on the whole flattering. Had the case been otherwise, the occasion could never have risen for the European intervention of 1861. As for the Emperor now in Mexico, he has become as much a Mexican as DON PEDRO has become a Brazilian, the one cutting himself off from the Austria as the other has from the Portugese crown, and neither of them can well have any greater foreign interest than to be on good terms with the United States.

The French occupation of Mexico, however, still continues, and continuing, necessarily vitiates the independence of the new empire. But the convention of April, 1864, plainly proves that France is impatient to withdraw from that country. In that convention it is stated that the French troops remain only to consolidate the new government and secure the interests which led to the expedition; these interests being not at all political, but pecuniary.

To sum up now the result of our investigations into the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine we have seen to be plainly *defensive*. It was a response to the course of the Holy Alliance and to the attempts of Spain in the New World between 1815 and 1823. To-day, thanks be to Heaven! the "Holy Alliance" no longer exists; and Spain, endowed with more liberal institutions, has renounced a political system beyond her strength to maintain. France is now openly committed to the doctrine of nationalities and the principle of the popular will, and cannot attempt, without disgrace and disaster, to maintain for any length of time in Mexico, a government really repudiated by the Mexican people.

The "Monroe doctrine," long abused to their own ends by the filibustering slavery-propagandists, seen now in its true character, has been in no way concerned in the recent history of France, Mexico and the United States. The frank, honest and temperate course of the American Government in this matter has been based upon this fact, and is the best guarantee we could have of a final satisfactory solution of all existing difficulties. H.

* The French royalist Minister VILLELE was opposed to interference in Spain, and in 1822 LOUIS XVIII. gave "satisfactory explanations" on this point.

Burial of our Brave Dead.

From the Washington Star.

Capt. J. M. MOORE, of the Burial Bureau, with his corps of assistants, has successfully accomplished the work of interring the bodies of deceased officers and men found on the battle-fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, and who fell in those ever-memorable battles. The work was done by order of the Secretary of War. Capt. MOORE succeeded in interring the remains of over 700 officers and men of the Union armies, over whose graves head-boards were placed containing the names of the deceased parties, and such other information as could be obtained. As many of the missing officers who participated in the battles named above have never been heard of, we give the names of those found and buried by Capt. MOORE, and whose graves have been marked in such a manner as to be easily discovered by any of the friends of the deceased parties:

Capt. O. E. Angell, 10th New-York, Capt. C. Billings; Lieut. J. C. Baldwin, 10th New-Jersey; Lieut. R. G. Buell, 3d Maryland; Maj. J. T. Brooks, 22d North Carolina; Lieut. E. Brockway, 14th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. H. B. Carpenter, 4th Vermont; Lieut. Henry Chamlain, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade; Lieut. A. E. Canfield, 17th Michigan; Col. John Coons, 14th Indiana; Lieut. John Clay, 14th United States Infantry; Capt. W. W. Door, 121st Pennsylvania; Capt. Deveraux, 145th Pennsylvania; Capt. Benj. Davis, 22d Massachusetts; Capt. France, 126th Ohio; Capt. Foster, 148th Pennsylvania; Lieut. J. J. Ferris, 19th Massachusetts; Capt. John Guyer, 6th Pennsylvania; Lieut. O. Gratz, 6th Wisconsin; Lieut. H. Hemmer, 17th Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hesser, 72d Pennsylvania; Capt. R. Hughes, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. G. C. Justice, 15th New-Jersey; Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 48th Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. Kidder, 12th Massachusetts; T. J. Lynch, 51st Pennsylvania; Capt. F. L. Lamont, 6th Maine; Capt. P. H. Lemon, 42d New-York; Lieut. J. Moore, 51st Pennsylvania; Lieut. J. A. McGuire, 148th Pennsylvania; Capt. A. J. Mok, 7th Now-York; Capt. M. McCullough, 7th New-York Artillery; Lieut. Orr, 6th Maryland; Capt. W. O'Shea, 42d New-York; Col. John W. Patterson, 102d Pennsylvania; Col. H. O. Ryerson, 10th New-Jersey; Capt. L. C. Randall, 1st Michigan; Capt. S. F. Stone, 80th New-York; Capt. O. Smith, 9th New-York; Lieut. L. W. Smith, 6th Maine; Capt. J. S. Sladdard, 12th Massachusetts; Capt. C. C. Shiner, 15th New-Jersey; Lieut. Simonds, 15th Massachusetts; Lieut. C. Steel, 1st Delaware; Lieut. C. Schwartz, 106th Pennsylvania; Major H. P. Truebit, 113th Pennsylvania; Capt. H. Terry, 149th Pennsylvania, Capt. H. T. Walcott, 40th New-York; Capt. L. E. Wakes, 99th Pennsylvania; Lieut. S. L. Wood, 10th New-York; Capt. J. Walker, 15th New-Jersey. Lieut.-Col C. Weibecker, 2d New-Jersey; Capt. P. Warner, 119th Pennsylvania; Capt. M. Warren, 1st Massachusetts; Capt. T. S. Whittiker, 7th Wisconsin; Lieut. Zeisert, 99th Pennsylvania.

Besides the 700, whose names were ascertained, there were a large number of both rebel and Union soldiers interred of whom no information leading to their identity could be discovered. Head-boards were also placed at the graves of these men, bearing simply the words "Unknown U. S. Soldier" or "Unknown Confederate Soldier" (as the case might be) with the date of the battle in which they fell.

These bodies are all interred in two cemeteries laid out for the purpose, the arrangements of the same being similar to the government cemeteries near Washington. One of these cemeteries is on the Orange Course-house Turnpike, and the other on the Plank Road, near the Brock Road. At the junctions of these roads hand-boards have been erected pointing in the direction of the cemeteries with the distance therefrom, so that parties in search of the remains of deceased relatives and friends can easily find their resting place.

We understand that working parties will shortly be sent to the Coal Harbor and North Ann battle-fields to inter the bodies of soldiers exposed to view there.

Beauregard, the Blower.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In your edition of the 29th ult., in reading over the telegram said to have been written by G. T. BEAUREGARD, you remark: "BEAUREGARD, from several of his acts, has sunk low enough in the estimation of all honorable men, but it is difficult to believe he could pen such a diabolical dispatch as this." Let me relate a circumstance: While at Savannah, last Winter, I became acquainted with a young lady whose father held a high and very honorable position under our government before the rebellion. During the war, while in command at Savannah, BEAUREGARD passed many of his leisure hours with that family. After delivering himself of his usual venomous speeches about the Yankees and abolitionists, he concluded thus: "When I reach Massachusetts, my first act shall be to blow Plymouth rock out of existence; that will be the greatest and happiest moment of my life." A man who will make such a speech will also pen such a telegram.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JULIAN ALLEN.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Speech by Gov. Bramlette, at the Court-House, in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday Evening, June 29, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having, some several weeks past, given a promise to address the citizens of Louisville at this place, at some time, I have selected this occasion for the fulfillment of that promise.

We have just passed through one of the most fearful struggles—one of the most horrible civil wars that has ever afflicted the race of man. It has been such a war as never before shook the foundations of human society. Brother has been arrayed against brother—father and son, neighbor and neighbor, have stood confronted in the dire conflict of battle. For four years this terrible storm has swept over our beloved land. Our fair fields have been laid waste, our homes have been desolated, and our cities have been left in ruins. Mourning has visited almost every home, every family, throughout the length and breadth of this great republic of ours. It must, fellow-citizens, have been a most fearful cause of evil that could have provoked such a struggle with such a people as ours. Blessed as our people were with a free form of government; blessed with everything which could render a man happy while he was free, it must have been, I say, a most fearful cause of evil which could have provoked such a struggle among our people.

If some deadly upas tree were to spring up in our midst, and we were to find perishing beneath its shade our children and our people, for miles around, one universal voice would go up, "Hew it down; cast it into the fire; relieve our people from the desolation of its poisonous breath." An evil of this character has been in our midst. The cause, as I remarked, a most fearful cause, has precipitated our people upon this terrible struggle in which we have been engaged, and through which we have just passed, in redeeming our government from destruction. What is that cause? If we can arrive at it, it should be eradicated from the land.

SLAVERY AN INSTRUMENT OF EVIL.

Now, some, I know, are in the habit of attributing the cause of all this evil to slavery. I shall talk upon that question, but I wish to arrive first at the cause and the means just in a few words, in which you may comprehend the point I intend to make. Slavery was not a cause, it was a means to an end. The cause of all this trouble originated in the evil disposition of the minds of a class of people that are sometimes denominated demagogues—selfish men—men who, for the purpose of carrying forward their partisan aims and selfish purposes, were continually playing with the passions of the free people, and seeking the suffrages of the free people, to elevate them to positions, or to advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original cause. It developed itself in a very early period of our history. The Father of his Country foresaw the outcropping of this dangerous principle. It developed itself in what is called sectionalism—the drawing of geographical distinctions and lines, and undertaking to separate the people by lines North and South, and divide them by the creation of feelings of hostility from one section toward another. This was the process by which these evil-disposed, selfish partisans sought to bring about this conflict. They had to have an instrument, however, to accomplish their purpose; and, in casting about for that instrument, naturally and inevitably they lighted upon the only instrument which could be made available for such an end—creating a sectional sentiment and sectional divisions in the minds of the people. Slavery was selected as that instrument—as the instrument to be used by these men in promoting this division in the minds of the people, upon geographical lines North and South. That was resolved upon by men in the North, and they educated the minds of the people to look at the question from one extreme point of view, and it was adopted by extremists of the slave or Southern States to educate their people upon the other side of the question. Upon the one side they were claiming their position for being the extremest anti-slavery men in the country—opposed to the horrors of slavery and slave-driving in the South. They pictured all the horrors and cruelties of slavery to the minds of the Northern people, for no other purpose than that of elevating themselves and building up their party. In the South, throughout the slave States, we all know how it was. I confess to you now that it is almost impossible for me to rid myself of the prejudices of my early life-long education. From the first period of my recollection of political discussions, the slave or negro was made the leading topic or turning-point in all political contests, even down to the very smallest office in the gift of the people. A man must be the best pro-slavery man in the South, just as he must be the best anti-slavery man in the North, in order to elevate himself into position. Hence the demagogue who would go to the greatest extreme, became, in time, the most popular man; and the mind of the youth throughout the country was embittered, section against section, upon this question. It was the instrument, not only in the hands of men in the South, but in the hands of men in the North, to array one party against the other, by drawing that geographical distinction against which the Father of his Country warned us in the beginning of our history as a free nation. This progressed until all the present generation grew up with this sentiment of embittered hostility, one section against the other—at last culminating in the terrific struggle through which we have passed.

It is an old common law principle that the instrument used for the commission of a crime was forfeited as a *deodand*. That has been the effect upon slavery. In this instance it has become forfeited because it has been aimed at the life of a free government and of a free people. [Applause.]

FACTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

This revolution has been going on for four years. It has accomplished certain great facts, and I desire to tell you what some of these facts are: This fearful struggle, which has been sweeping over our land, desolating it from one end to the other—this struggle in which the life-blood of the bravest and best has been poured out and encrimsoned the soil of so many beautiful valleys and plains and hill-sides—this fearful struggle has accomplished some great facts which you and I are compelled to acknowledge and accept as facts, no matter whether we desire their accomplishment or not. One of these facts which has been accomplished by this struggle has been the perpetuity of the union of these States—the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever, is the proclaimed judgment of the people—is one of the great accomplished facts of the revolution through which we have just passed. [Applause.] No sacrilegious hand will again, for all time to come, be raised against that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers, and secured to us by their wisdom, in the form of a free and happy government. That is one accomplished fact. [Applause.] The rebellion has gone down, and the Union has gone up. Her stars beam to-night as brightly from her azure home as they do in the heavens above us.

Another fact which has been accomplished, and which men are exceedingly reluctant to accept, is in reference to this instrument, this weapon which has been brought to bear upon the security of our government and the happiness and prosperity of our people. Slavery no longer, in fact, exists in this country. I care not, fellow-citizens, whether we desired the accomplishment of this fact or not. It exists, and he is blind, foolishly blind, who will obstinately deny a fact that has been accomplished as the work of this revolution. I will not dispute with you upon the question of whether it has been properly accomplished in every instance or not. I will not dispute with you as to the rightfulness of the manner in which the result has been brought about. I will not dispute with you as to whether this set of means or that accomplished it. I simply wish to arrive at the fact, as a starting-point and foundation for the action of a sensible and practical people, that it has been destroyed; that its destruction was one of the results of the rebellion just closed. You may say that the Abolitionists have done it; you may say that the Secessionists have done it. I care not now to inquire who has done it. It has been done, and we, as sensible people, ought to receive and accept the fact that it is destroyed.

But, say some people in Kentucky—and it is in reference to our Kentucky interests and our future that I desire to talk to the people of Kentucky; it is now a question peculiarly for our action and consideration—but, say some, Kentucky has never been a loyal State. True, as her seventy-five thousand gallant sons, who have gone forth to uphold the banners of our fathers, can attest; as the blood which they have poured out upon many a stricken field will witness. True, she has been loyal. They say that it should not be made to operate upon her as upon other States that have not been loyal. Agreed. Neither do they propose to deal with Kentucky as they deal with the others. The question comes home, and is submitted for your action. Well, let us look for a short time at the facts and see. I say, it is not a question with us, in Kentucky, whether slavery shall continue or be abolished. We have passed that point. We have passed that point, and are compelled to confess, when we look at the facts, that it cannot be continued. We have reached a point where no man can become an Abolitionist, because it has been substantially abolished by the action of the revolution. I desire to remove all obstacles, and let us look at the facts. Kentucky is the only loyal State where slavery has an existence this day. It has been abolished by the action of the people in Missouri and in Maryland. The border States, with the exception of Kentucky, have, by their own action, disposed of that matter. If Kentucky were now left alone—if the end that some people seem to dread so much—the Federal power—were withdrawn clear out of sight, so that no man could see it, much less feel its touch, Kentucky would be driven to the inevitable alternative of abolishing the name of slavery by her individual action—to get rid of the curse and the affliction which its present status brings upon the community. The Fugitive Slave Law has been repealed, and no man, I presume, has the slightest hope, even if he has the desire, to see it revived again. Every State around us has emancipated its slaves. There is no Ohio River now to cross to get to Tennessee or West Virginia—no authority under the present laws, or any law which any one can hope for in the future, for you to pursue and recapture your fugitive from labor. If we stop at this particular point, and slavery were even continued in the Southern States, except those which immediately surround us, every practical and sensible man must see that, instead of its being beneficial to the people of Kentucky, slavery would be a continual and abiding curse to undertake to keep it. They would be compelled, before they could ever have profitable and organized labor, to change the status of the negro by law, and give him that freedom which has already been established by the revolution. Then I take it for granted, when I look a little further along, and see that all these States which have been in rebellion, are coming up, and upon the very terms of their organization are surrendering slavery. They regard it as the issue made between them and the Federal Government. They staked slavery upon the Union, and lost. They came up, and like men, agreed to pay the forfeit and give it up.

FOUR WAYS OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

I say, then, that there is not a sensible man, not a man who has common practical sense and a reasonable amount of honesty, that will pretend to assert in this hour and day, that it is now possible to continue slavery in Kentucky. It is gone—forever gone. No man, I assume, can reinstate it in its former position. That being, then, an admitted fact—and I believe that men who oppose the constitutional amendment admit that the institution of slavery is dead—they admit it; they admit that we could not keep slavery if we would, even if it were desirable to keep it. It has passed beyond our control, and we cannot keep it. Then what is left for us to do, as a practical people? Why, to dispose of it in that way which will most conserve the interests of the people of Kentucky, and have reference, also, to the humanities of the disposition. Now there are but four modes by which the people can get rid of the name of slavery in Kentucky, and I propose to present to you the proposition, that the constitutional amendment is the best, the most direct, and the easiest mode of getting rid of it. Now, upon any other question than the question of slavery, the people of Kentucky would act sensibly and practically, but upon this subject, there seems to sweep over the minds of the people of Kentucky a sort of monomania, a sort of *furore brevis*, a sort of drunkenness, that will not enable them, or permit them, to act the part of prudent or sensible men. Of the four modes by which slavery may be abolished in the State, one is, under the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. You may, according to this instrument, emancipate the slaves by making compensation for them.

None of those men, who are opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, are in favor of that—nobody, I say it out. They say it is not practicable to emancipate in that form. I regard that as out of the question—not worth while to consider—not to be presented. The people of Kentucky are not in favor of that mode. They are not in favor of Kentucky assuming to pay every debt for the emancipation of slaves. Then there is one other method by which we can get rid of slavery by State action. It is by amending the State Constitution. You all understand the process of doing that. The next Legislature, within twenty days from the commencement of its session, would have to pass a resolution to take the sense of the people on the subject of calling a convention. If they voted for calling a convention, the succeeding Legislature would re-adopt the resolution and submit it a second time to the people, and then the Legislature would proceed to order an election of delegates to the convention, and this being accomplished, the convention would assemble and make the amendment. This is a very slow process, you will perceive. Here, you see you are all the time lingering and longing for a chance to get rid of slavery, until, at the end of six or seven years, and after hard labor and immense expense, you accomplish what? Simply the emancipation of what remains of slavery among us. You arrive at it at last by that process.

There are two modes of accomplishing it by the Federal Constitution. One is by two-thirds of the States calling for a national convention to amend or alter the Federal Constitution. When two-thirds of the States of the Union call for it, then the Congress adopts a law calling for a convention. The convention will meet, enter upon its duties, and proceed with the amendment. When they have gone through with that their work is submitted back again to the State Legislatures, or conventions, and when three-fourths of the States shall ratify the amendment thus made, it shall become a part of the constitution, to all intents and purposes, in the language of that instrument itself. This is a slow and expensive mode, also, and, mark you, it arrives only at the same conclusion. It is the same result, at last, although the process is a tedious one, and an expensive one, delaying for a considerable time the purposed action of the people upon this subject. There is but one remaining mode, and that is the one which is now proposed to the people of the United States—for the Congress to propose an amendment—any amendment or amendments—and submit it to them, either to the Legislatures of the States or to conventions to be called for the purpose of taking action on the matter. In this instance if it is submitted to the Legislatures, and when the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall ratify it, it shall be a part of the Constitution of the United States to all intents and purposes. Now, this mode has this advantage over all the others, it is immediate, it is direct, and it does not involve a single dollar additional expense upon the people—but simply accomplishes the only end that these other modes accomplish—nothing less, nothing more. Now, I ask you, as sensible, practical men, when you come to contrast the four modes—the first is thrown out by common consent and universal judgment. I say, then, when you come to contrast the other three modes, why is it that an intelligent, sensible and patriotic people cannot, on this subject, select the most direct, the best and the cheapest mode of accomplishing the same end?

OBJECTIONS REMOVED.

But, I am met here with objections. Gentlemen say, I would not have any particular objection to the first clause in this proposed amendment—I would have but very little objection to that, but for the fact of the second clause. "I would be willing," says he, "to see the slave emancipated, because I know that slavery is a curse to the State and to the country. I know it is dead, but am terribly frightened at the second clause." Poor fellows, they are easily frightened. The second clause, and the whole amendment proposed, is so simple, so short, so plain and so direct, that it is strange to me that any man, being endowed with ordinary capacity, and a reasonable amount of honesty, could have doubts about the construction of it. Yet men profess to have doubts about it—great men, and intelligent and wise men appear to differ upon the subject. I will read the proposed amendment. The first section is, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction. Now that is very plain and very direct. It does not abolish slavery; but comes up to the point like a practical man ought to do, and recognizes the fact as it exists, that it has been destroyed by the revolution; that it is past and gone, no longer exists. It simply declares that in the future, after the adoption of the proposition, henceforth and forever, slavery shall not exist in the United States. No abolishing of slavery there. It simply establishes in a fixed and durable form, the status, which exists now, practically, as a matter of fact.

But the second clause, as I remarked, is the one that is objected to. It says this, and nothing more: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate legislation." Men throw up their hands in horror at the idea of Congress, by appropriate legislation, enforcing the non-existence of slavery in the United States and territories. Why, say they, that will give Congress the power to place the negro upon an equality with the white man. It confers on Congress the power to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to sit upon the judicial benches, and in the jury-box, and all that. If I thought there was an honest man that believed that, I would take some pains to try to correct it. It is, however, but a simple scarecrow of the same class of men, actuated by the same class of motives with those men who, in the beginning of the struggle, four years ago, cried out so loudly against the doctrine of "coercion," and were terribly frightened about "coercion." They are doing the same thing now, only in a different way. They are crying against the coercive power of Congress to enforce the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Enforce it how? By "appropriate legislation." I was talking, not long ago, to an old friend upon this subject, in my own county, who was a candidate for the Legislature in an adjoining county. He seemed to be terribly scared about the second clause. He had no particular objection to the first, but was very much alarmed about the second. I asked him about it. "Colonel," said I, "suppose the first clause of the Constitutional Amendment alone were presented and adopted, would Congress have any power to legislate so as to enforce that clause?" "Yes," said he, "certainly." "Well," said I, "what kind of legislation, if that second clause were left out, might Congress adopt to enforce the first clause? What kind of legislation do you think would be constitutional under the circumstances?" "Well," said he, "they might adopt any appropriate legislature to carry it out and enforce the constitution." [Laughter.] Said I, "Are you not mistaken about that?" Said he, "Certainly I am not. There is no doubt about it." "Well," said I, "I entirely agree with you. It is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of every sensible man throughout the land, that the provision of the second clause is in every way constitutional and proper. In other words, that whenever power is granted by the Constitution in any principle settled by it, that Congress necessarily has the power to carry it out. Congress is the only power that can do it. Well, now," said I, "Colonel, you have placed yourself by your answer in rather an awkward predicament. You say that Congress, without that second article, would have power to inforce the first. I say so too. And the Supreme Court has so decided the same principle as arising under another clause of the Constitution. Now, Sir, what additional power does the simple assertion of what you declare to be so, I declare to be so, and the Supreme Court declares to be so, give. Does it increase the power? Here you say that Congress would have the power to inforce the amendment. I say so too, and the second clause says so, and says nothing more. How in the name of common sense is it possible for a man, when he admits, that to object to what simply carries out his own proposition? But, said he, they say they will do so and so, under that second clause. Who says so?"

"Why," said he, "SUMNER and WILSON say that under that second clause they intend to place the negro on an equality with the white man." "Well," said I, "do you believe everything they say?" "No." "Well

n't do it, there is no sense in making a fuss about it. If they can do it, and you don't intend to submit, then you must make up your mind to fight it to the death. Now, I say that the logical result of the position you assume is leading you into rebellion. You will have to abandon that position and take a different track. You will have to get upon the Union train. If you switch off now, you will take a line that does not go for the Union, and you will have to come back again.

FIGURES THAT DON'T LIE.

But I want to submit some figures to you on this subject. The laboring masses of this country have no personal interest whatever in slavery. They never did have in Kentucky, and never would have had if it had continued a thousand years. But their interests, and those of the slaveholders, were antagonistic. The interest of the industrious and laboring masses of white men in the country is free labor. It is in having an open field and a fair fight in the field of labor. Now, sir, let us look at a few facts, and see how they stand out against the laboring man. I would not urge this as an argument, because it is admitted upon all hands that this institution is destroyed. The strongest proslavery man in the land admits that it is gone beyond the power of redemption, and the only thing that can be done with it is to keep up a fretful and angry feeling in the public mind for the purpose of controlling the popular elections. Suppose we take a few statistics and see the result of it. I will take first the six largest slaveholding counties, just as I have copied the figures from the statistics as printed for the State. In the first place I will give you the aggregate for the whole State. The aggregate white population, at the taking of the last census, was 919,517—men, women and children. Then there were 235,483 slaves. That was before the rebellion broke out. It was in 1860. There was 36,140 owners. Now look at it; over 900,000 white people, and over 200,000 slaves, and about 36,000 owners. Where are the 900,000? Well, I will say that a portion of them had prospective interest in slaves—that is, they were sons of their fathers, and they had a prospective interest, when the old man died, or chose to give them a negro, in this property. Suppose we increase the number of slave-owners to a 150,000. Look at the laboring masses—the men that constitute the strength, the pride and the glory of our country. They had neither present or prospective interest in slavery; yet so long as it was possible to protect the owners of that property—so long as there was a chance to protect and defend, and secure it by law, they sacrificed their personal interests to do it; and now, when it is lost by rebellion, they are honorably, fairly and justly exonerated from any obligation longer to attempt the protection of it. They have a right now to turn to their individual interests, and to the advancement of their own prosperity. Now, I will take a few counties, that you may understand it and see its force. Fayette County, with a white population of 11,899, and a slave population of 10,015, has 1,191 owners, making about one man in every ten owning slaves. Bourbon County has a white population of 7,793, and 6,757 slaves, and 897 owners, making about one in nine own slaves. Jessamine County has a white population of 5,671, 3,698 slaves and 543 slave-owners, making about one in ten own slaves. Clark has a white population of 6,598, a slave population of 4,762, and has 738 slaveowners, making about one in nine. Woodford County—who is there who has not heard of Woodford County—regarded as the very cream of the earth—the garden spot of Kentucky. It is known further than Kentucky is known. It is known in Europe, without knowing what State it is in. They have heard of Woodford, its rich, fertile lands, its hospitable people, and its fine stock. Let us see how it stands there. Woodford County has a white population of 5,276, and 3,829 slaves, and 631 owners, making about one in eight own slaves. Scott County has a white population of 8,441, and 5,744 slaves, with 705 slave-owners, making about one in twelve own slaves. Now I have selected six rich counties merely to present the case—six counties of the finest land in the richest portion of Kentucky. The aggregate is this: 45,678 whites, 36,815 slaves, and 4,765 owners—an average of about one in ten owning slaves. Well, now, just think of it. How does it happen that that slave population is there instead of a free white population? When you go to those rich counties and search for the laboring masses, you don't find them—the free white man you don't find. Where do you find him? Let me turn your attention to six other counties—and when the tocsin of war is sounded, when the cry of battle is heard in the land, when it becomes necessary that brave hearts and strong arms should go forth to defend the banner of our fathers; when those stars, that had lighted our fathers through the terrible conflict of the revolution, were about to go down in the dust, then you hear from those counties; they send forth their gallant men to rally round the flag, and go forth to uphold and maintain that star-gemmed banner of light and liberty against those who are seeking to destroy it. See how they compare: Pulaski County has a white population of 15,819, and 1,330 slaves, with 273 owners; Pike County, 7,247 whites, 97 slaves, and 27 owners; Whitley County, 7,553 whites, 183 slaves, and 51 owners; Grayson County, 7,628 whites, 351 slaves, and 112 owners; Floyd County, 6,168 whites, 147 slaves, and 46 owners; Clinton County—my own native county—a county that has given the Federal army as many men as she had within the military ages, to fight under the banner of our fathers. She has a population of 5,563 whites, 258 slaves, and sixty-six owners. The aggregate of these six counties is 49,918 whites, 2,366 slaves, and 575 owners. Now, fellow-citizens, what is the logic of these figures? Is it because the negro is better than the white man that he is cultivating these rich, fertile lands, while the great masses are cultivating these poorer counties? Is that the reason? Why is it that these laboring masses, these forty-nine thousand men, are occupying the poorer portions of the country, while thirty-six thousand slaves are cultivating the rich lands of these fertile counties? Is it, or can it be from any other cause than the fact that free labor has not had a chance in Kentucky? Can it be from any other cause than that the white man has not had a chance? The wealthy slaveholder, who owns these fine lands, places his slave labor upon it, and the laboring white man, who has nothing but his bone and muscle and industry to press him forward, cannot obtain employment upon them, because they are occupied by a different class of labor. He cannot rent them, because the slave-owner desires to keep them for slave labor, and the white man is elbowed off by capital, to the hillsides, and the narrow creek bottoms, and the mountains. What is the effect of this upon Kentucky? what has it been upon the slave States? If you will go to any county in the list before me, you will ascertain where the slave-owners are. You will find them upon the broad bottoms, and upon the fine, rich lands. You will find the slaves cultivating the best land, and the great masses living upon the poorer land. Is this right? Is it natural? Does it come from the superiority of the slave over the white man? It comes because the white man has never had a chance in these counties to contest it in a free, open field, and a fair fight.

DUTY OF THE LABORING MEN.

Now, Sir, the people of Kentucky are exonerated from any obligations further to extend protection to property which has been destroyed, as the effect of rebellion and revolution, and the laboring masses are not gifted with a high sense of duty and security if they do not enter upon and possess the fair field of labor that is open for them. It is not the emancipation of the slave for which we are contending. It is the emancipation of the thousands of white people we want now. Emancipate the strong arm that has heretofore been held back. Let the white man have a chance upon the rich and fertile lands of Kentucky. Let him have an opportunity to contest it in a free and open contest of labor, industry and skill. But another effect of slavery that I want to call your attention to is the evil effect it has had upon Kentucky. While these facts existed, and while the great masses of the people having no interest, either present or prospective, in slaves, were standing up nobly and manfully for the interest of the slaveholder—I have been a slaveholder myself, I am now; I have a few I can't get rid of, and I want you to help me by passing the amendment—they were doing their own State an injury of which they little knew. I didn't desire this thing to be brought about. I tried to stop it, but could not. I raise no objection to the consequence now, because, like an honest gambler, I am willing to pay the debt. It is true I didn't bet anything, but these Southern people bet for me, and I am very willing to pay since the stakes are lost. But I was about to speak of an evil effect of this state of things in Kentucky. Here, in one of these counties, where a man has labored all his life, reared his family in industry, and grown old, we find the hardy, intelligent sons of the old man looking around. They see that their father has labored all his days, scratching upon these poor hillsides for a living, with scarcely enough accumulated to carry him to his grave with ease and comfort. The son says: "I am going. There is a fine farm of rich uplands, but they are occupied by slaves. I have no chance to enter upon them—no opportunity to contest with the colored population to cultivate or till the soil. I am excluded. I am elbowed out." This young man, feeling that labor is degraded here, seeks a home in the Northwest, where labor is honorable, and toil is rewarded with competence, and insures respect. So it is that in every part of the States of the Northwest today, you will find Kentuckians, who were driven from their native State, unable to compete with the slave labor here. [Applause.]

Gov. BRAMLETTE continued his remarks a little further, but the above comprises all the important points of his speech. We are compelled, from want of room, to omit his concluding remarks.

The Vermont Brigade.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF BREVET MAJOR-GEN. L. A. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, VERMONT BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
June 24, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Vermont Brigade:

Our battles are over, Victory is ours, and Peace smiles upon our fair land. The principles of Republicanism are established, the rights of man are vindicated, and the power of the Federal Government is settled, it is hoped, for all time.

Your patriotism, your severe toil, your patient endurance of hardships, and your gallant heroism have contributed largely to these glorious results.

You are soon to visit the homes you have protected, and the friends who have anxiously watched your career, and our official and social relations in the field are to cease.

Having been connected with the brigade from its organization, and in command for more than two years, I cannot leave without a parting word.

Soldiers! For your good conduct, your noble bearing, your obedience to orders, and your unsurpassed gallantry in action, I thank you. The thanks of your State and a grateful nation are yours. Your record is a proud one. History records no braver deeds. Yet it is a record of blood, and many a well-fought field is stained with the life-blood of brave comrades.

We mourn their loss; and while we cherish their memories, let us emulate their virtues.

Having successfully fought for the preservation of our common country, let us become good citizens, perpetuate its free and liberal institutions, and strive in all the arts of peace to make it, under the blessing of God, truly the wonder and admiration of the world.

L. A. GRANT,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.

Interview Between Gen. Sherman and Chief-Justice Chase.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS—THE PRESIDENT'S STORY.

"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who accompanied Chief-Justice CHASE in his recent Southern tour, has the following statement in reference to Gen. SHERMAN and President LINCOLN:

OFF FORT MACON, N. C., Wednesday, June 7.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, (on his way North from Savannah, and forced by bad weather to put into Beaufort,) had reached Newbern while we were there, expressing a very earnest desire to see Chief-Justice CHASE; and on the return of the entire party, Gen. SHERMAN's vessel was lying at the wharf, opposite the railroad terminus, awaiting us. Nervous and restless as ever, the General looked changed (and improved) since the old campaigns in the Southwest. He was boiling over with pride at the performances of his army through the Winter, and all the more indignant, by consequence, at the insults and injustice he imagined himself to have received, in consequence of his arrangement with JOHNSTON. "I fancied the country wanted peace," he exclaimed. "If they don't, let them raise more soldiers."

The General complained, and doubtless with some truth, if not justice, that the government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pursued. "I asked Mr. LINCOLN explicitly when I went up to City Point, whether he wanted me to capture JEFF. DAVIS, or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That "story" may now have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as Gen. SHERMAN said Mr. LINCOLN told it—only premising that it was a favorite story with Mr. LINCOLN, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. LINCOLN was said to have begun; "I'll tell you what I think about taking JEFF. DAVIS. Out in Sangamon County there was an old temperance lecturer, who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle. But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'If you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!'"

"Now, General," Mr. LINCOLN is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of JEFF. DAVIS; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst-like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"And that," exclaimed Gen. SHERMAN, "is all I could get out of the government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leader, till STANTON assailed me for DAVIS' escape!"

Gen. Sherman at Home.

HIS RECEPTION AT LANCASTER.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Lancaster on Saturday, June 24. He was received at the depot by several thousands of his friends and neighbors and escorted to his residence by a large number of returned veterans, under command of Col. J. STAFFORD, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment, preceded by a brass band and followed by hundreds of enthusiastic citizens, anxious to greet the General. Over the gate at his residence the ladies had erected a beautiful arch, with the following inscriptions; "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won," and "Welcome, thrice welcome home."

Hon. H. H. HUNTER delivered the address of welcome on the part of the citizens and Col. JOHN M. CONNEL on the part of the soldiers.

Gen. SHERMAN replied as follows:

FRIENDS OF MY BOYHOOD—I thank you for this most hearty welcome. I am especially thankful for the kind words of the tried and valued friend of my family, Mr. HUNTER, and for the warmth with which Col. CONNELL and the soldiers have received me. With the latter, I can deal in very few words, for they know that with us words are few, and mean much, and that when the time comes again, we will go where the Stars and Stripes lead, without asking many questions. [Cheers.] My old friends and neighbors, I knew your fathers before you better than yourselves, for it is near thirty years since I left here a boy, and now, in full manhood, I find myself again among you, with a name connected with the history of our country. During the past four years my mind has been so intent upon but one thing—the success of our arms—that I have thought of nothing else. I claim no special honor, only to have done a full man's share; for when one's country is in danger, the man who will not defend it, and sustain it, with his natural strength, is no man at all. [Cheers. For this I claim no special merit, for I have done simply what all the boys in blue have done. I have only labored with the strength of a single man, and have used the brains I inherited and the education given by my country. The war through which we have just passed has covered a wide area of country, and imposed upon us a task which, like a vast piece of machinery, required many parts, all of which were equally important to the working of the whole. Providence assigned me my part, and, if I have done it, I am well satisfied.

The past is now with the historian, but we must still grapple with the future. In this we need a guide, and, fortunately for us all, we can trust the constitution which has safely brought us through the gloom and danger of the past. Let each State take care of its own local interests and affairs, Ohio of hers, Louisiana of hers, Wisconsin of hers, and the best results will follow. You all know well that I have lived much at the South, and I say that though we have been bitter and fierce enemies in war, we must trust this people again in peace. The bad men among them will separate from those who ask for order and peace, and when the people do thus separate we can encourage the good, and, if need be, we can cut the head of the bad off at one blow. Let the present take care of the present, and with the faith inspired by the past, we can trust the future to the future. The Government of the United States and the constitution of our fathers have proven their strength and power in time of war, and I believe our whole country will be even more brilliant in the vast and unknown future than in the past.

Fellow-soldiers and neighbors, again I thank you. I do not wish you to consider this a speech at all, for I do not profess to be a man of words. I prefer to see you separately, at your leisure, in a social way. I shall be with you for some days, and shall be pleased to have you call in whenever you feel like it, in the old familiar way, without any of the formality and reserve which were proper enough in the midst of the armies.

With three cheers, the crowd dispersed, well pleased with the General.

Important Order by Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
NASHVILLE, June 20, 1865.

The war having been brought to a successful close, and there being no organized enemy in the country, it is ordered:

1. That all citizens of the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky who have been sent north of the Ohio River during the war, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their respective homes.

2. That all deserters from the rebel army who were sent north of the Ohio River, to remain during the war, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their homes.

3. That all deserters from the late rebel army who were allowed to go to their homes, but who were required to report once a month to the Provost-Marshal nearest their homes, are hereby relieved from their obligations to report.

4. That no military passes shall hereafter be required from citizens traveling on the railroads and rivers of this department.

Military conductors will be continued on all the railroads in the department, and will receive their instructions as to their duties from this office.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GEO. A. THOMAS.
J. H. PARKHURST, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Pro.-Mar. Gen. D. C.

First Regiment United States Infantry.

This regiment has furnished the service with the following

GENERAL OFFICERS:

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.
Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Vols.
Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. Vols.
Maj.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. Vols.
Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army.
Brig.-Gen. George Wright, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. William S. Ketchum, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. A. J. Slemmer, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Lewis C. Hunt, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. Vols.

The Fourth Army Corps.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 24.

The Fourth Army Corps, from the west, *en route* for the Rio Grande, passed this city Thursday night, in transports.

This tends to confirm the report to which we very lately gave publicity, that the purpose of the government is to concentrate a strong force upon the Mexican border.

A MULE SPECULATION THAT DIDN'T PAY.—During the last two weeks, about 1,000 army wagons, drawn by mules, have passed through the neighboring town of Washington, in several trains, all of which parked over night outside of the town. Some very enterprising citizens concluded to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to procure a few mules for their own use. Accordingly, some eighteen or twenty were obtained by various persons in the borough and vicinity, some taking more and some less. Just how they were procured, we are unable to say; but we will presume they were purchased from some unauthorised person. During the early part of this week some of the government officials having missed their mules after leaving town, and suspecting all was not right, returned and made search, finding upward of a dozen snugly haltered up and properly taken care of in various places in the town and vicinity. The persons in whose possession they were found, not being able to show that they had obtained them in the regular way, had of course to give them up and lose whatever money they paid to the drivers from whom they purchased, knowing that they had no authority to sell them.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 28.*

Fire in Buffalo.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUFFALO IRON WORKS.

From the Buffalo Express, June 28.

The "Buffalo Iron Works," embracing the rolling mill and nail works of Messrs. PRATT & Co., situated between Upper and Lower Black Rock, were set on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, by a spark from the steam-tug *Jenny Bell*, and the whole establishment, embracing the old and new buildings, destroyed. So rapidly did the flames progress, fanned by the brisk breeze which prevailed, that in a space of time almost incredibly short, the extensive establishment was reduced to a smouldering ruin.

The loss of Messrs. PRATT & Co. will probably reach the sum of $175,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $100,000. The Central Railroad bridge over "Conjockety" creek was also burned. Trains on the Falls, Lockport and Great Western Roads will be unable to start from the city for some days, until the structure is repaired. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of passengers around the break. The wagon and street railroad bridge across "Conjockety" creek was not burned, though a conductor on the Niagara-street cars, who had just come from the scene of the conflagration, positively assured us yesterday afternoon that such was the case.

Messrs. PRATT & Co. have a line of telegraph from the office at the iron works to their warehouse on the Terrace, and the fact that the works were on fire was promptly communicated. A portion of the fire department, including two steamers and Columbia Hose No. 11—the former by order of Mayor FARGO—were dispatched to the spot, and although unable to save anything except the business office, did effectual service in preventing the spread of the flames.

The insurance on the property destroyed was distributed among thirty-eight different companies, represented by eleven agents in this city. The policies were, with but three or four exceptions, for $2,500—the others being for $5,000—so that the loss in no individual case will be very great. But one Buffalo company was interested—the Western—and that to the amount of $2,500.

By this disaster some three hundred men are thrown out of employment for the time being. It is understood that Messrs. P. & Co. will set about the reconstruction of the works as soon as possible, and that meanwhile they will take such measures as will prevent suffering in the families of their late employes until work is again provided for them.

GENERAL PILLOW.—A Murfreesboro (Tennessee) correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following: "Among the former magnates and late leaders of the rebellion, who have returned to eat their leek, is Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW. I visited him last week at his mansion, five miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the General have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to enter the carriage-way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the residence. Gen. PILLOW greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative, indeed exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for an intelligent and genial farmer of the old school.

The General expressed himself as utterly subjugated, but I should also judge by no means repentant. He talks in substance, if not in exact words, like this: "We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give it up; we are at your mercy; we only ask a chance now to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor: we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't make as good a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace." I asked him if, considering us, as he said, as their masters, how it would be in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The General hesitated, but finally said that would depend upon the course taken by the government with their property. I concluded that the loyalty of the General "wouldn't do to bet on" yet. The General says he isn't guilty of treason. He is willing to be tried by a jury of our generals, except that Gen. CURTIS must not be on it.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Shipman.

TRESPASS.

Mary Brady and Margaret Brady vs. *Sigismund Lasar.*—This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. The evidence for the plaintiffs was, that they were sewing-girls, living together, and that the defendant came several times to their place, and on one occasion took hold of their sewing-machine, and said he was going to seize it, girls and all; that he put his arm around one of them, and chucked the other under the chin, and made some remarks about her looking as blooming as a rose in Spring, &c.

The defendant denied the whole story, except that in performance of his duty as Assessor, he went to the plaintiffs' rooms to tell them that they must make out their returns under the Internal Revenue Act.

The Judge left the question to the jury, saying that the defendant had a perfect right to go to the plaintiff's rooms in performance of his duty as assessor, but had no right to use any violence or force that was not required therefor, and that if the defendant had done so, he was liable for such damages as the jury thought would compensate the plaintiff.

The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Redfield; for defendant, Mr. Dayton.

COUNTERFEITING.

Thomas W. Johnson was brought up for sentence for passing counterfeit money. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of $1.

Owen Early had pleaded guilty to the same offence, but under the circumstances of the case, the Judge allowed him to withdraw his plea of guilty and put in a plea of not guilty. He was then discharged on his own recognizance, the Judge warning him that the indictment still stood against him, but he would now have one chance more of being an honest man.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding, and Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor for the people.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the term;

John N. OLCOTT, foreman; Soloman P. Crosby, James C. Dolly, Abner L. Ely, Gustavus W. Faber, Stephen A. Frost, Amzi Hathaway, George T. Jackson, Robert Leonard, Charles P. Marks, Wilbram C. Noyes, Robert S. Place, Edgar Stansburry, William F. Skiff, Moses B. Taylor, David Wetmore, Adam Weber, James Wickman, David Close.

His Honor briefly addressed them, saying that all bail cases would go over to the September Term, and by working hard, they would be enabled to finish in three or four days; that there were now one hundred and seventeen persons in prison, whose cases would be presented to their consideration, and he was informed that others were being brought in at the rate of twenty to thirty per day; that it was not necessary to examine witnesses further than to become satisfied that crimes had been committed. He would call their attention particularly to several statutes, a violation of which was declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment.

The petit jury was then sworn.

A motion being made in behalf of Peter R. Strang, in the case of the People *vs.* Peter R. Strang, argued at the May Term, Judge RUSSEL rendered a decision, refusing to quash the indictment, and denying all the points raised by the defendant's counsel.

Mary Brown was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in State Prison.

The court then adjourned to 11 A. M., Friday, thus giving the Grand Jury, which sits on Wednesday, time to prepare bills in advance. His Honor contemplates, by clearing the calendar every day, disposing of all the cases by Friday of next week.

Special Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Chamber's Motion Calendar for the first Monday of July stands adjourned to Thursday, July 6, at 12 M. This branch of the court will be open on Wednesday, for ex parte applications only, from 10 to 12 M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 3.

By Justice Miller.

Simon Altshul *vs.* Henry Gordon; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs. Wm. F. Roe *vs.* Ellen F. Roe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Susan F. Marsh *vs.* Sylvester Marsh; the sum of $1,000 is allowed as counsel fee. The plaintiff may apply hereafter for further payment, &c. Joseph L. J. Seixas *vs.* Eliza Jane Seixas; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Barnard

Amanda M. Watkins *vs.* James O. Watkins; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. Miranda S. Webber *vs.* George Webber; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 3.

Before Justice Garvin.

George, the Count Joannes, *vs.* Stephen R. Fiske; motion for readjustment denied. Louisa Cadwell *vs.* Rollin A. Goodenough; motion for extra allowance granted. Chas. Schwitzer *vs.* The Forty-second and Grand streets Railroad Company; order granted. Wm. P. McAndrew *vs.* Wm. Whitlock; motion for an allowance granted. Alexander J. Davis *vs.* Geo. Higgins; order extending time to answer granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York now in the Clearing-House, for the week ending Saturday last, July 1, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,995,191
Decrease in Specie	51,324
Increase in Deposits	4,147,837
Increase in Legal-Tender	2,343,965

	July 2, 1864.	July 1, 1865.	June 24, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$24,148,635	$32,714,647
National		52,985,000	44,125,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,133,635	$76,839,647
Loans	198,089,016	216,585,421	213,590,230
Specie	21,206,685	15,854,060	15,906,514
Deposits	154,989,844	191,656,773	187,508,936
Legal-Tender		60,904,454	58,560,452
In Sub-Treas'y	16,549,823	42,822,099	47,821,833

The following Capitals have been transferred from Local to the National System:

Merchants' Bank	$2,766,012
Made free	233,988
Present National Capital	$3,000,000
Phenix Bank of New-York	1,800,000
Bank of North America	1,000,000
Hanover Bank of New-York	1,000,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
Irving Bank of New-York	500,000
Grocers' Bank of New-York	200,000
Chatham Bank of New-York	450,000
Together	$8,800,000

The present Bank Statement shows a large gain in Deposits, a liberal addition to Loans and Discounts, and a further accumulation of Legal Tender. The Specie average continues steady, notwithstanding the Customs carried into the Sub-Treasury, $1,643,495. This week the Treasury Office will probably lose one or two millions, and the Banks gain on their average.

There was some business done on the Street to-day, in U. S. 5-20s, at 104¼@105 ₰ cent.; Erie at 83@82¼; Illinois Central at 130½, and Gold at 138¼@140 ₰ cent. Gold was weak until the arrival of the *China* at Halifax was announced, quoting rather lower figures for 5-20s, on the *Persia's* outward news of June 14, of Gold at 142½@143 ₰ cent.

Mr. VAN DYCK, on entering upon his duties as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, on Saturday last, executed the official bond of office with the following sureties: Thomas W. Olcott, Edwin D. Morgan, Moses Taylor, John J. Cisco, William Hoge, H. B. Claflin, W. M. Vermilye and S. B. Chittenden.

The London *Morning Star*, of June 20, thus refers to the market abroad for United States 5-20s:

"The strong tendency of the English public to invest in American securities which is now being exhibited, is the natural result of the reaction from the false and distorted views which were current during the war. The zeal of those who sought to damage the reputation of a great nation was overdone, and the public have now found that all those wild assertions of anarchy, collapse, exhaustion, tyranny, and every other woe which could befall a nation, existed only in the imaginations of the writers who gave them currency. The amount of misrepresentation to which respectable and leading journals lent themselves during the war was positively revolting, and the sufferers were not the Americans, but English men, who were so grossly misled in business affairs. We are quite aware that the large transactions in all descriptions of American stocks, and especially to-day in the Five-Twenty Bonds, are not entirely attributable to English demand. The Frankfort dealers have come in with considerable orders, and the Amsterdam houses also, after a short cessation, have again begun to take considerable quantities. Still there is a steady and growing demand for this description of security on the part of the general public, which will continue until the 6 ₰ cent. Bonds of the next most stable government in the world to our own reach a price more like their natural level."

The deliveries of Cotton yesterday, chiefly from New-Orleans, amounted to 4,134 bales—a good beginning for the week.

There is a good market at present for the New-York State Bounty Loan, 7 per cents., at 98¼ per cent., ex-quarterly interest just paid. The National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-street, (late THOMPSON BROTHERS,) is the prominent dealer in Wall-street. *Thompson's Reporter* says of this security:

"The State of New-York is issuing Revenue Bonds in liquidation of claims for bounties, and for reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them under authority of State laws. These Revenue Bonds are issued in anticipation of one of two contingencies:

1. In anticipation of taxes to be collected after the next general election; or,

2. In anticipation of the voters deciding to have a twelve year 7 per cent. stock issued in lieu of the taxes.

At the election in the Fall the people are to vote *For the Act to create a State debt*, or *Against the Act to create a State debt*. If the majority is *for the debt*, then the Revenue Bonds now being issued will be funded into a twelve year 7 per cent. State Coupon Bond, with interest semi-annually; but if the majority is *against* the State debt, then the tax will be levied, and the Revenue Bonds will be paid in money as they fall due. A portion of the Revenue Bonds fall due on the 1st of July, 1866, and a portion on the 1st of January, 1867. These Revenue Bonds, while they have to run, bear 7 per cent. interest, quarterly. The Stock (if it shall be issued) will be in coupon bonds, with interest half-yearly.

Among the July changes in the Continental Stock and Banking firms, we notice the dissolution of AMY & HEYE, and the establishment of HENRY AMY & Co. as their successors, corner of Beaver and Hanover streets.

The National Banking system now embraces:

Number of Banks authorized	1,378
Capital authorized	$340,938,811
Circulation issued	146,927,975

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY are willing to accommodate with room and board for the Summer, one or two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 48 West Baltic-st., near Clinton.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRISTIAN character, a nicely furnished room on Brooklyn Heights, with or without board. Address S. E. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and with all in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A Lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 933 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notices, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business-letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedule of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of August 3, 1861, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No.	
1.	White oak logs.
2.	White oak keel or keelson pieces.
3.	White oak curved timber.
4.	White oak plank.
5.	White oak boards.
6.	Yellow pine logs.
7.	Yellow pine beams.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock and Evening at 7¾ o'clock, THE BROKEN SWORD.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

BELLEVUE GARDENS—PIC-NIC.

THE ALHAMBRA—MAGIC, GYMNASTIC, VOCAL, TERPSICHOREAN, &c.

NO PAPER ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

As usual on the anniversary of our National Independence, we suspend on the day following our regular morning issue. There will be no morning TIMES *to-morrow; but we shall publish our Evening Editions at the regular hours, in which will be found all the important news at hand.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montgomery and West Point Railroad is in running order from Chehaw to West Point on the upper section, and from Chehaw to Girard on the lower. Trains occasionally arrive at Girard, but the bridge being burned, there is no means of crossing over to Columbus. There is not running stock sufficient on the road to enable the company to run daily trains yet to both West Point and Girard. We learn from the Montgomery *Mail*, that a tri-weekly line of four-horse coaches has been put upon the line between that city and Chehaw. The coaches leave Montgomery on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Chehaw the next morning. The Macon *Telegraph* says that the work on the State Railroad was expected to be finished so far as to allow the construction trains to go through from Chattanooga to Atlanta by the end of last week. On Thursday last the construction train reached Ackworth. The whole bed of the road has been cleared off and repaired, and the ties are all ready. The Chattahoochee bridge has also well progressed toward completion. The officers in charge express the utmost confidence that they will be able to establish regular passenger trains by the first or fourth of July.

Another trot from Boston to Portland is contemplated. The owner of the trotting mare *Nelly Barker* has bet largely that his horse can perform the feat between sun and sun without injury, and the trial is to come off within ten days. Nearly thirty years since a bay gelding called *Cato* started from Portland with the stage coach in the morning, and reached Boston ahead of the coach in the evening, on a bet of $1,000 that he would reach there first, which he did.

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out again, this time in West Dedham, Mass. It seems the Cattle Commissioners have been called in, and have ordered the isolation of the infected cattle, but will let them take their chance of life.

HENRY SLOAT, of Vergennes, Vt., recently fined $20, and sentenced to jail for three months, for selling liquor, went alone to Middlebury Jail last week, and demanded admittance according to the terms of sentence. They took him in.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, with his wife and son, arrived at Worcester, Mass., last Saturday. In the evening a large number of citizens called on the old hero and paid their respects.

JAY COOKE reports that the subscriptions to the national loan yesterday amounted to $2,967,000. The number of individual subscriptions was 1,857.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is very ill. He has been confined to his bed with fever for the last fortnight.

Counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Montpelier have recently been detected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *China* arrived off Cape Race yesterday, bringing four days' later news from Europe. The political advices are meagre and unimportant. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have revised their very moderate rates, and will charge five dollars a word on messages for England. The rates for other parts of Europe are even higher. In excuse for this enormous increase, the directors of the company allege that otherwise the line would be incumbered with messages. They promise to lay a new cable and reduce their rates, if the present attempt should prove successful. Five-Twenties have experienced sudden fluctuations. They rose to 73¾, but subsequently fell to 70¾, in consequence of the *Persia's* news. The Emperor NAPOLEON and his cousin are still unreconciled. VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope find they can't agree, and negotiations have been interrupted.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New-York Regiments, composing, with the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, the famous Irish Brigade, arrived in this city yesterday, and will remain over until to-morrow to take part in the grand celebration of the Fourth to-day. The Sixth, Tenth, Seventy-third and Fifty-ninth New-York Regiments went to Hart's Island yesterday, so they cannot be present in the military pageant to-day. The First and Second Massachusetts Cavalry, the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and several detachments of discharged soldiers, passed through yesterday for their respective States. The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment also started for Boston yesterday morning, where a grand reception awaits them.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 511—an increase of 63 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of of 60 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 297 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 60; infantile marasmus 51; cholera infantum 94; diarrhœa 33; inflamation of the lungs 25; infantile convulsions 24; dropsy in the head 13; typhoid fever 10; hooping-cough 5; small pox 1—deaths from external causes 35: among which are reported 4 deaths from old age; 7 drowned; 11 killed by accidents. There were 67 deaths in the Institutions, and 43 interments in Potter's Field.

CHARLES R. O'GRESS, a child of 15 months, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed, at about 8 o'clock last evening, while lying in his mother's lap, at No. 28 Lewis-street.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the Tax Commissioners presented the assessment rolls for the current year. The whole amount of taxable property in the county appears to be $608,784,355, against $634,615,890 in 1864, showing a decrease of $25,831,535. This falling off is due to the fact that United States Securities are no longer returned as taxable property.

Mr. EDWARD PETIT, a Frenchman, died of small-pox on Sunday morning, at No. 185 Church-street, where he had been nursed by CHARLOTTE DEVAIL and her daughter. Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, learning that the deceased had no relatives in this country, took charge of his effects and handed them over to the public Administrator.

On Sunday Capts. THORNE, JOURDAN and JAMESON, of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Police Precincts, enforced the statute requiring tradesmen to close their shops on one day in seven. Those Israelites in Chatham-street who did not observe the Jewish Sabbath, were consequently required to close their doors on the Christian Sabbath.

Justice DOWLING rendered a decision yesterday in the Duane-street arson case, holding JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN to answer the complaint of arson and fraud, and dismissing the charge of arson against LUTHER W. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, but requiring FINDON to give $2,500 bail to answer a charge of fraud.

Patrolman E. M. HUBBARD, of the City Hall Police, was made the recipient of a complimentary letter, yesterday, from Police Headquarters, acknowledging his humane services in rescuing from drowning a son of Mr. N. L. BRUNDAGE, of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., President, Directors, &c., of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

The loss by the Reade and Chambers street fire, on Sunday night, foots up about $50,000. Messrs. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, the largest losers, expect to resume within a fortnight, employing nine hundred young women, whom the fire has temporarily thrown out of work.

Detective Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, arrived in town last evening, having in custody the negro, WILLIAM H. CALHOUN, who murdered Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street, on the 24th ult.

Business in stocks, produce and merchandise was generally suspended on Monday, and no reliable quotations were made. Gold was nominally 138 to 139, without any operations of moment.

The entire Metropolitan Police force are to be on active duty to-day.

The Day's Memories.

The war lasted four years, and it was just at the middle of that period, or at the end of its second year, that the great revolution reached its turning point.

It occurred two years ago to-day, when Vicksburgh fell and Gettysburgh was won. The former event settled the fate of the Confederacy in the Mississippi Valley, and the latter event ruined its fortunes in the East. Both victories were what may justly be termed decisive.

Prior to Gettysburgh, the rebellion had at least held its own—had been the assailant as frequently as the defendant; had come nearer capturing Washington, than we had ever come to capturing Richmond, and had, in the eyes of the world, as good and even better prospects of success than we had. But the result at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh changed all this.

From the fourth of July, 1863, the Confederacy continued to go down till in less than two more years it was numbered among the things of the past. To-day comemorates the triumph of the Union as well as the birth of the nation.

The Day in the South.

The people of the Southern States will enjoy a new experience, or rather the renewal of an old experience to-day. For the first time since this date in 1860, the Fourth of July will be celebrated in every capital and in every large city of the South. During the existence of the rebellion, the national anniversary was treated with contempt; but with the renewal of the Union it will be everywhere celebrated. It will be not merely our soldiers in the South who will celebrate the day; but there is the best reason for believing that the Southern people generally will give expression to their joy over the return of peaceful and happy times. The Fourth will, moreover, on this occasion be celebrated throughout the South by a class who never before could celebrate it—we refer to the four millions of blacks who were lately slaves. We have heard in half a dozen States of their making great preparations for the festivities; and even in the capital of South Carolina, the negroes are to have a great jubilee.

Dangers of the Day.

The city to-day will in some respects resemble a field of battle. Even last night, the firing of crackers and pistols was such as to bring to mind the crackling of musketry, that might be heard any night along the lines in front of Petersburgh, while our army was lying there. Louder than the smaller explosives, the noise of a gun would occasionally resound along the streets, resembling in a striking degree the cannon-shot which used to be fired every now and then over into the rebel works by our soldiers, and which was heard high above the musketry. To-day all this kind of thing will be vastly increased.

Seeing we are bound to suffer the nuisance, we would make one or two kindly suggestions to such of our younger and older citizens as may see fit to traverse the streets, or sit at their windows firing off Chinese crackers, sky rockets, pistols, guns and cannons, little or big. Firstly, do not throw fire-crackers at females. It is a dangerous practice and has not unfrequently resulted in woman-slaughter. Do not fire them at men, especially not at their faces, and do not drop them from windows upon their hats. Do not fire pistols, even though unloaded, at people's heads, and do not attempt to startle any one by the explosion of a gun near his ears.

Let those who load and shoot the big cannon in the public places be a little careful of accidents, and let the boys who fire little cannon on the streets be cautious what they put in them beside powder. Let every one who explodes powder in any sort of a tube remember that it is a dangerous material, that the sound of the explosion is extremely irritating and annoying to nervous people, and that while they are allowed the practice of their amusement for a day, they should so manage it as to give the general public as little suffering as possible.

THE ANNUAL TAX LISTS.—The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday presented their annual estimate to the Board of Supervisors. From this exhibit, we learn that the aggregate value of real and personal estate owned in the City and County of New-York for 1865 is $608,784,355, against $634,615,890 for 1864; leaving a net deficit of $25,831,535. In the item of real estate, the exhibit shows an increase over last year of $16,712,199, and the falling off is solely in personal estate, being no less than $46,410,598. The explanation of the decrease is found in the fact that at the term of the United States Supreme Court, held at Washington last December, a decision was rendered against the legality of local taxation of United States securities. As much of the capital of our banks of issue consists of government stocks, the city and county are precluded from levying a tax upon it.

Good Cause for Rejoicing—North and South.

To-day the whole people may rejoice; rejoice that the glory of the nation is manifest anew; that from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion the country has been delivered; rejoice that out of her great trouble and sorrow she comes hopeful and trusting; and that, while security and peace are once more hers, she can stretch forth her hands before the world, saying, I have let the oppressed go free!

To-day we celebrate the birthday of our country, again consecrated by the blood of patriots and heroes. In crowded cities the busy hum of labor is hushed to-day; over the broad prairies, where wave great oceans of verdure, the husbandman rests to-day; in the dense forest the hardy settler's axe is still, as with simple thanks he celebrates to-day; over the heaving sea, in every clime, the sailor to-day salutes his flag redeemed—all greet the birthday of the nation, a second birth, more glorious than the first.

Think of it! Four years ago the nation, reeling from traitor blows, wounded sore, almost to death, called loud upon her sons for help. And help came; from busy mart and waving field and forest home came the mustering crowd—Our Country one and Indivisible, their pealing shout, a hundred battlefields their record, a nation saved the trophy of their deeds. Deeds to be read of ages yet unborn, victories whose story never shall be old.

The vast cloud of battle now has lifted, scattered and is gone. No more great armies struggle for victory through seas of blood and fire. The long, great agony, from that dark hour when ANDERSON, gazing undaunted at the gathering foe, stood to the last, and brought away the flag, till the latest echoing cannon-shot, is over now. O, memories how glorious for those who live; O, grief how sacred for our brothers fallen. Fallen for us; fallen that we might celebrate to-day.

Nor shall the nation's festival be ours alone. Shall not the South be glad? She surely may. Hers was but a dream of what could never be. A scattered people, a banner torn in fragments. America a rabble crowd, before whose face the flag of the pettiest tyranny in Europe would flaunt, a record set at naught, a history forgotten—these were the certain end of all that would have been, but is not. The South will yet surely be glad. No North, no South, but all America her home and ours, one flag to cover us. Peace and good will for all; peace and prosperity for all. And while she mourns her lost ones, do not we?

Four years ago we saw the brave defenders of the nation depart with swinging step and fluttering banner and shining weapons, singing the Battle Cry of Freedom. And now they have come back. They celebrate the Fourth at home. What glorious memories are theirs; what pride and love and gratitude are ours; what hope renewed for all humanity. The Republic, one and indivisible; long live the Republic!

The Real Friends of the United States in England.

From the London Daily News.

If the government and people of America make any mistake in dealing with the captive leaders of the rebellion it will not be for want of advice and admonition from our countrymen. We have always held that the people of the two countries ought to aid one another by the frank and friendly interchange of public opinion, and it is only within these few years that we have been compelled to suspend, if not wholly abandon, that hope. During that period we have seen English writers of all ranks and degrees uniting, as if by conspiracy, to destroy whatever claim English opinion might have upon the attention of the American public.

One of the worst services which our public writers could render to Mr. DAVIS would be to urge European precedents and principles upon the American government, at this conjecture, as worthy of its imitation and adoption. There has already been too much of a disposition to take this course. When the government of the United States is told that in punishing Mr. DAVIS it would be guilty of an unparalleled crime, it is natural that those who are shocked at so great a perversion of the truth should revive the record of events in our own history in which the infliction of extreme penalties for rebellion has been approved by our most enlightened and liberal historians. A correspondent lately called attention in our columns to the opinions of Lord MAHON and Mr. HALLAM on the execution of the Jacobites in 1745, and another to-day recalls the opinions held by British ministers as to the proper manner of disposing of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. These instances may fairly be adduced to rebuke those who foolishly pretend that it is the common practice in Europe to permit the leaders of great rebellions to go away with no other punishment than defeat. But we should be sorry to leave the question in this position. If Mr. DAVIS is to be saved it must be *by the exercise of a magnanimity of which no State of European Christendom affords an example*; and the Americans are a people of too much original ability not to be able to ascertain for themselves the course which best becomes their character in their present situation.

There has been no occasion from the beginning for missionary labors in behalf of traitors. The real danger was and is, that both our government and people will become too lenient of treason, and not only of treason, but of assassinations, arson, murder and robbery.

Treason has stimulated all the other crimes in the decalogue. It has revealed human depravity in its most revolting aspects. To the ordinary horrors of a sanguinary war, rebellion has superadded piracy on the seas and conspiracies to rob and murder non-combatants, bring pestilence among us, and to kindle incendiary fires in our cities. And even worse than all this; they have atrociously outraged the usages of civilized warfare, by starving and poisoning Union prisoners by tens of thousands! And all this, in the common desire to reconstruct and restore the Union as it was, is being practically forgotten. We are not at all likely to visit crimes with sufficient punishment, either to vindicate the laws or to create wholesome precedents.

The London *Daily News* always deals justly with us. It appreciates the great difficulty of our position, and seeks to relieve rather than to aggravate it. And now that the rebellion has collapsed, we desire to acknowledge, gratefully, the eminent services that very able journal has, by its bold and steady adherence to justice and truth, rendered to its government and to our own. The temptations—from within and without—to interference were formidable and persistent. Few among us know how hard was the pressure upon the English Parliament and Ministry. Intervention, and war as a consequence, was only staved off by distinguished statesmen, whom we are not now prepared to name, sustained by the vigorous efforts of a few journals, most efficient and influential among which stands the *Daily News*.

Good News from the Meat Markets.

We are glad to learn by our reports from the Live Stock Markets, held yesterday, that there was a decided fall in the price of stock. The better grades of cattle sold at prices equivalent to 14c.a16c. per pound for the *dressed* weight of the fore quarters—the lowest wholesale prices reported for this grade of cattle since March, 1864, or fifteen months ago. Common and poorer grades sold yesterday at from 12c. down to 9c. net weight. The receipts of beef cattle at all the city markets for the past week were 5,414 head, against a weekly average for all of last year of 5,136; while the bad weather and the agitation of the subject have greatly diminished the demand. The butchers at the yards claimed that they are giving their customers the full benefit of the decline, and even more. We hope all our readers see and feel (in their purses) that this is the case.

Cabinet Possibilities.

From the Tribune.

The *Sunday Mercury* has a Washington dispatch which says:

"On the 15th of this month, Secretary STANTON leaves the War Department. Who his successor will be, is not yet generally known; but the suspicion is that PRESTON KING will be the lucky man. This, of course, will render it impossible for Secretary SEWARD to remain in the Cabinet."

This report renders proper the statement that Gov. SEWARD, as we understand, long since notified President JOHNSON of his wish to be relieved of his official cares and duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service.

If the heads of the War and State Departments were incapables, or even unworthy, they would enjoy their places in peace. But having ability, zeal and courage, and having been faithful and fearless, they are constantly snarled at. Some demand their dismissal arrogantly; others insist that they are expected to retire; while still another class claim to be "informed," or invent "rumor," which as effectually dispose of Cabinet Ministers whose wisdom and energy have contributed so largely in conducting the country through a great rebellion gloriously—for which, if malice and envy can do it, they are to be driven from their departments.

There is not the color or semblance of truth in the statement of the *Sunday Mercury*, or in that of a daily journal.

Remarkable Fluctuation in American Securities in the London Market.

Within the last three days of the week ending the 24th of June, there appears, by the *China's* news, received last night, to have been *a rise of three, and a fall of four* per cent. in five-twenties in the London market. Up to Friday, according to Messrs. BARINGS' circular, the rise was steady. The last report received here was up to Wednesday, the 21st, when the highest quotation was 71¾. Within forty-eight hours of the date of that report the price appears to have culminated at 74¼, and thence declined until at the close of Saturday the quotation is reported as low as 70¾.

The telegram by the *China* is not very specific as to the influence leading more directly to this backward turn in the market. But the decline is connected with the arrival of the *Persia* with late American advices. The *Persia* took out the published proclamation of the President, announcing the removal of restrictions on commerce east of the Mississippi. The tendency of that, however, was certainly favorable to a rise rather than a decline in our securities. There is a probability that the *Persia* took out also, among the official dispatches, the text of Mr. SEWARD's letter to the Navy Department, in which the exceptionable character of the British withdrawal of rebel belligerent rights was pointed out for the guidance of that department. The circulation of the contents of that letter, *in private hands*, might easily be made an operating stock agency on the London Exchange for forty-eight hours or so—long enough at least to cause just such a spasmodic movement in the market as is reported.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The High Tariff Rates Established by this Company.

By the *China* we have the tariff under which the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to go into business. The rates are high enough to please the stockholders—doubtless. They are probably high enough even to satisfy the purposes and subserve the interests of general stock operators in New-York. A pound sterling a word—*nothing less than twenty words counted*—to and from Great Britain; a guinea a word to the Continent of Europe; and twenty-five shillings sterling a word to connecting points in Asia and Africa ought *to pay* if the line works at all. The Company being sensible that their tariff is framed to suit the purses of a select circle of patrons, apologize for it, on the ground that they only want a select circle of patrons. Just so. But we doubt, whether the circle is not made a fraction *too* select by this remarkable scale, to give public satisfaction. At the rate at which the electricians reckon their ability to transmit messages—which is *eight words per minute*, the line can be made to transmit four million words a year. It takes but little reckoning to sum up what this would bring in the way of revenue. At one pound sterling a word, the directors, by their own admissions, must calculate on an income of $20,000,000. That is, they reckon on getting back about four times the amount of the principal in twelve months.

Of course the answers to the general public when any complaint is made, will be that the present rates are but temporary; that new lines will be laid, as soon as this line has proved itself a success, and so forth. But the making and laying of new lines will not be the work of weeks, or of months, but of years unless a revolution in the manufacture, in the testing, in the stowing away on board ship, and in the perfecting of all the contingents of the work, can be effected in some unexpected way.

Meanwhile, a dispatch of twenty lines for the morning journals—scarcely sufficient to give a notion of the cotton and money markets may be enjoyed for the daily sum of $900. Of course we shall be obliged to get dispatches even at this rate, probably twice or thrice the length, or leave a monopoly of the news in the hands of speculators. And thus it is that the press, as usual, will have to stand between the people and the monopolists. In this case the burden is one that will bear heavily on the most prosperous journals. But there is no help for it. The select circle of private telegraphers cannot be allowed, even for a day, to have it their own way in a business of this sort. The press has to step forward at once and spoil their game—even at the rate of five dollars a word.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—We publish this morning, from a correspondent, a full and careful sketch of the origin and meaning of the "Monroe Doctrine," with an analysis of its relations to the existing attitude of France in Mexico.

The past course of our own government in relation to this matter, which has been sedulously misrepresented as an "abandonment" of American principles, it will be seen, has been in perfect conformlty with the real force of the "Monroe Doctrine" itself. We have had nothing to do with the change of government in Mexico, because no just opportunity has arisen for an interference there. We do not even deny that MAXIMILAN may have been elected by the will of the Mexican people. But so long as the French troops remain in Mexico we must hold ourselves at liberty to regard this point as doubtful, to say the least of it; and preferring to see Mexico governed by Republican rather than by Imperial institutions, we can hardly be too exacting as to the evidence by which we are to be convinced that this preference is unreasonable, and that it is not shared by the Mexicans themselves.

Meanwhile, it is important that the American people should understand that the national honor has been in no sense damaged or imperiled by the government of their choice, but that the whole aim of the administration toward France and Mexico has been in exact conformity with the law of nations, with abstract justice, and with all American precedents.

COMPETITION.—While the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose charging $100 for a message of twenty words, the Russo-American Overland Telegraph Company propose to send messages of twenty-five words between London and New-York, via Berlin, St. Petersburgh, &c., for $40. We shall need the sound competition of half a dozen lines to bring the prices within the bounds of reason. When a message of twenty or twenty-five words can be sent to Europe for $5, we shall have got to something like a fair basis for honest commerce. Meanwhile, it may occur to most people that none of the lines are as yet in operation.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE POPE.—The Franco-Mexican agent of MAXIMILIAN at the court of Rome has quarreled with His Holiness the Pope—no doubt over the question of ecclesiastical property in the new "Empire." It seems as if the poor Prince could please no one, not even the head of the Church under whose paternal benediction he ascended the throne.

THE TELEGRAPH—HOME AND FOREIGN RATES.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to charge five dollars a word. With San Francisco—three thousand miles away—we communicate regularly at the rate of forty-five cents a word for all words over ten. That is about one-eleventh of the proposed ocean rate.

MEAT.—We have various letters on the meat question. They must stand over till we recover from the remark of a juvenile of our acquaintance, who tells us 'tis meet to celebrate, to-day. Order has been issued to have this young person privately smothered with a bag of old jokes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HEALTH.

At 9 o'clock this evening the President's health was somewhat improved. He will keep his chamber, and, by the advice of his physician, Surgeon-General BARNES, he will not resume the consideration of official matters for three or four days.

THE LATE TRIAL AND THE VERDICT.

The announcement that the military commission has found all the prisoners lately on trial in the assassination case guilty is without authority, as no statement of the result of the trial, private or official, has been made. All the members of the court are sworn to secrecy until their findings and sentence shall be officially promulgated, which publication will not be made until after the President shall have passed upon the action of the commission.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT left here this evening in a special car for Albany. Two of his staff-officers, Col. ADAM BADEAU and Col. HORAN PORTER, accompany him. Gen. GRANT will not go to Saratoga, but will leave Albany to-morrow evening for this city.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Since our last report there have been one hundred and one petitions for pardon filed, among them that of ALBERT PIKE. Nearly all of these petitions are from persons worth over $20,000. Fifty of these petitioners are prominent merchants and landholders of Virginia. In the same period there have been seventy-seven pardons granted. Among them JOHN WILKES the son of Commodore WILKES. Mr. PIKE protests in his petition that he has not been guilty of any of the inhumanities and atrocities attributed to him. And he sets forth in detail alleged facts to sustain his allegations, which he claims are incontrovertible.

$20,000.

A delegation representing the twenty thousand dollar citizens of Richmond is here for the purpose of suggesting to the President some modification of the amnesty proclamation, especially as to the property exception. The President being ill, these delegates did not succeed in getting an interview with him, but they were sent to, and were some hours in consultation with, the Attorney-General.

We learn from good authority that there will be soon issued by the President a new Proclamation modifying that of the 29th May, in this proclamation it will be provided that in Virginia, especially, and probably in all the States South, the $20,000 exception be abolished in cases where proceedings against the property of individuals have been instituted, or where lands have been or are now occupied by the Federal authorities, under the act concerning abandoned lands. It is found that notwithstanding the several good reasons which moved the President to the adoption of the twenty thousand dollar exception, there are as many equally potent why that clause in the Proclamation should be abolished. One, especially convincing, is found the fact that it paralyses the property-men in the matter of commercial credit. They can neither sell their property nor borrow money upon it until a pardon has been granted. The necessary delay in examining and passing upon the applications of nearly a quarter of a million of petitioners effectually preclude any immediate relief to these suffering men, who almost universally are out of money, and though property-holders, are absolutely in want of the necessaries of life.

As an illustration, not exaggerated, of the helplessness of the Southern property men, we may mention the case of one whose income before the war was over eighty thousand dollars per month, and who for the past three months has been living solely upon the proceeds of the sale of his family carriage, the latter fund being now about exhausted.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Business in the several departments was suspended generally to-day, and by common consent, and in some instances by an order. No business will be transacted by the government officials until Wednesday.

THE FOURTH IN BALTIMORE.

Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL is the orator of the day for the Fourth in Baltimore. From the latter city he will proceed to-morrow evening to New-York.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IS ILL.

Secretary STANTON is ill to-day. Assistant Secretary DANA, at the request of Mr. STANTON, is representing the Secretary, and will so continue until Mr. STANTON recovers.

GEN. HALLECK GOING WEST.

Gen. HALLECK, who is here to-day, will soon leave for San Francisco, the headquarters of his department, where he will assume command on the 1st day of August.

SELLING OFF.

The Government whisky, familiarly known as "commissary," is to be sold, as are several thousand head of cattle, purchased on contracts made some time ago, and but recently delivered.

RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is nearly completed. Cars run now beyond Manassas, and it is expected that within ten days, trains will be running through to Gordonsville.

THE HIGH-WINES QUESTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury did not decide the high-wines question to-day but, holds it under advisement until Thursday next.

NO MORE GROG.

The whisky ration, by order of the Secretary of War, is discontinued, and the Commissary-General ordered to sell all of that commodity on hand.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President has not sufficiently recovered his health to justfy his traveling to Gettysburgh to be present at the ceremonies to-morrow. Lieut LONG, of his staff, will, however, leave here this afternoon in a special car for Gettysburgh, the bearer of a letter from the President to be read on that occasion. He will be accompanied by Mr. GOODING, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, as a representative of the President's family, and by several foreign Ministers.

FREDERICK SEWARD.

The health of Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD continues to improve. He was able to ride out to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is understood that there will be no publication of the statement of the public debt for the month ending with June, as nothing material has occurred since the publication of the last one to render it necessary.

THE BRAZIL MAILS.

The Post-office Department has again advertised for proposals for carrying the mails in steamships between the United States and Brazil. The contract was heretofore awarded to respectable parties in New-York; but a question was recently raised by a third party, and was sustained by the Attorney-General, that their charter as a steamship company being for a different, specified purpose, did not give the required responsibility for the United States and Brazil mail service. The third party claimed the contract on the ground of being the next lowest bidder; but this, too, was set aside by the Attorney-General; and hence the renewal of the invitation for proposals.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR CLAUSE.

A delegation has arrived here from Richmond, bringing with them a numerously-signed memorial to the President, praying the reconsideration of the clause in the amnesty proclamation excepting from its benefits all persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars.

PARDON.

Seventy applications for pardon, principally of Virginians, recommended by Gov. PEIRPOINT, were received to-day by the President. The applicants, including several women, are nearly all of the twenty thousand dollar clause.

BEEF CONTRACT.

A large number of beef cattle, contracted for by the government before the disbanding of the armies, and delivered since, will be soon offered at auction in this city.

THE FOURTH.

The only public celebration to-morrow in Washington will be by the colored people composing the National Monument Association, with Major-Gen. HUNTER as the orator. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset by order of the government authorities, and at night there is to be a display of fireworks. All the public departments will be closed to-morrow.

MR. DANA STILL AT HIS POST.

Mr. DANA has not yet left Washington, as some of the papers have stated, but is acting Secretary of War, owing to the sickness of Mr. STANTON.

PROMOTED.

Col. H. S. GANSEVOORT, of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, the son of Gen. GANSEVOORT, of Albany, has been brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallantry and meritorious services. The Colonel went out as a private in the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and afterward served as Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery, until after the battle of Antietam, when he took command of the Thirteenth New-York. His regiment is well known for its active operations against STUART, WHEELER and MOSBY.

Obituary.

Col. JAMES MEINELL, whose death was announced in our columns yesterday, was a native of Kent, England, and came to the United States in 1798, when he was but twelve years old. He entered into business very early and prosecuted it with great energy and success, being in the days of GIDEON LEE and his cotemporaries, one of the best known dealers in "the Swamp," and speedily accumulating a handsome fortune, which he invested very largely in real estate in the neighborhood of Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue, which was then quite out of town. He retired from business in 1830, and has since that time devoted himself mainly to the care of his real estate here, and to the active and laborious supervision of his large farm at Jerusalem South, on Long Island. He was very fond of out-door employment, and greatly strengthened his naturally robust and powerful frame by occupations so congenial to his taste. His Winters were usually spent in town, but, in spite of the society of many old and warmly attached friends, his Winter residence always became somewhat irksome to him, and he usually took advantage of the earliest promise of Spring to escape to his country farm. While working there one day last week, he received a severe blow on his thumb, to which, at the time, with characteristic endurance, he paid but little attention. Symptoms of lock-jaw, however, manifested themselves soon after he came to town, a day or two after the accident, and in spite of the most skillful medical care, he died on Sunday. He was a man of large and robust frame, of strong intellect, of great integrity, and eminently just in his business relations. He has a son, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, of the Regular Army, who went through some of the heaviest battles of the war with gallantry and credit, and was himself a firm and energetic supporter of the government throughout the contest. He leaves quite a large family and a very large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. CONWAY has secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, and will give the "Love Chase" and the "Maid of Munster," for the benefit of old and young Brooklyn.

THE PARK THEATRE.—"Pocahontas" and "My Young Wife and Old Umbrella," are advertised as the attractions at the Park this afternoon, at 2, and again this evening. Brooklyn has become so thoroughly demoralized as to revel in theatrical performances, and the fair manager of this house cannot content the people with the ordinary evening performance.

THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.—At this pleasant little house Hooley's Minstrels, recently burned out, but not burned up, will appear on Thursday night. The troupe is thoroughly excellent, and deserves the success it has attained.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Native Home-Guards Disarmed and Disbanded.

The Difficulty Between the Church and State Still Unsettled.

Reported Departure of the Nuncio for Europe.

Unsettled State of Affairs---Serious Troubles with Guerrillas.

The steamship *Liberty* left Havana June 28, at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at — o'clock of the — July. She brings mails, a cargo of sugar, tobacco, &c., and twenty-six passengers.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Negrete Evacuates Saltillo—Troops for Guaymas—The Austrians in Matamoras—News from Hayti, St. Domingo, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 28.

The steamship *Barcelona* brings intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst.

The Emperor and Empress had passed some days in Puebla, but were expected in the capital on the 24th. In Morelia they were preparing for an attack, and a body of volunteers had been disbanded and their arms returned to the authorities. REGULES, SALAZAR and ARTEAGA continued in Tacambaro. RONDA was in Puonandiro, raising loans and taxes and recruiting troops.

The *Estafette* wonders, as well it may, at the disarming of the "Patriotic Defenders of Order" in Morelia. It speaks volumes as to the real popular sentiment.

There is a screw loose as to the amity of Church and State; for though denied, it is confidently asserted that the Nuncio has returned to Europe, and his journey to Guatemala is not believed.

Advices from Mazatlan mention the departure of the French troops which had arrived during the last fortnight, and had been ordered to Guaymas. About one thousand men had embarked the last week for Sonora, so that the Imperialists, with this addition, could assume the offensive and occupy the city of Hermosillo, probably without firing a shot.

On the 1st a convoy entered Queretaro from the interior, bringing a million of dollars for Mexico. On the 4th a batallion of the Foreign Legion arrived; it is intended for San Luis Potosi. For the same place, on the 2d, a column of 220 Zouaves, under Col. LAFAILLE, began its march.

Some persons have lodged notice of the discovery of a bed of asphalte near the river Tuxpan, in the Department of that name, and of another near Lake Gila, near the river Panuco.

It is thought in Matamoras that the last contingent of Austrian troops, and composed of 6,000 men, now on its way from Europe, will be landed at that port. From Matamoras had marched a body of troops with six pieces of artillery, upon Monterey, in combination with the French, under BRINCOURT, JEANNINGROS and NEY.

It is noted as a singular event that two travelers have died in the City of Mexico of yellow fever.

The *Diario del Imperio* publishes a dispatch from the Prefect, announcing the occupation of Saltillo on the 6th by the French. NEGRETE fell back on Monterey, where the troops sent from Matamoras, under OLVERA and LOPEZ, are. The French pursued NEGRETE, he halted and divided his troops, 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, under ESCOBEDO, marched upon Galeana, and 2,500 men, with sixteen pieces, under NEGRETE, went toward Monclova.

Another dispatch mentions that Matehuanla was attacked by the Imperialists on the 8th, and their enemy defeated after an action of three hours.

Two beds of iron ore have been discovered in Tatatila. CHARLES CLUTE and partners have been granted the right to establish three lines of telegraph, viz.: 1. From Matamoras to Vera Cruz, by way of Victoria, Tampico and Tuxpan. 2. From Guanajuato to Matamoras, passing by San Luis, Saltillo and Monterey. 3. From San Luis Potosi to Durango, passing by Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Sombrerete. Tuxpan is declared a port for foreign trade.

They write from Guanajuato of a body of guerrillas, numbering 200, under TROUCOSA and BERMUDEZE. About the situation of Morelia a letter says: "We get on very well here, and are confident we shall not be attacked, for the force of PUEBLITA and UGALDE, which numbered 1,500, has been disbanded in the expeditions against Del Valle y Salvatierra, and is reduced to 700."

The prisoners taken at Oajaca and set free, in honor of the birthday of the Empress, number 1 General, 7 Colonels, 197 subalterns, 92 private soldiers and 8 employes.

Don MANUEL GAMBOA has been appointed Imperial Commissioner for Sonora.

The Chief of the Staff in Mexico, in his report of the pursuit of NEGRETE, mentions several losses which NEGRETE sustained, and states that Gen. BRINCOURT, who was between Patos and Parras, would compel the Republican General to remain in the desert regions of Bolson de Mapini, where his troops must disband for want of food.

The Campeche papers mention that the Republicans who occupied Frontera were defeated, with loss of their commander. From Merida they expected 600 Imperialists, and 1,000 from Vera Cruz.

The guerrillas continue to increase, and appear in all parts, thus increasing the general want of confidence, and to increase the troubles with which the Imperial court was struggling; great enmity was manifesting itself between the French and Austrian troops.

In Vera Cruz, on the 7th, the anniversary of the Empress was celebrated. The 12th was the day appointed for the Emperor to return to the capital. During his stay at Jalapa his sickness increased; but in the short intervals of improved health he visited some of the public institutions, and inquired with respect to the rest. He also abolished a tax which had been collected from travelers under the title of "Public Safety rate," but was not spent in maintaining a police force, or in any of the ways which its title seems to promise. On visiting the prison, he ordered some Republicans confined there to be set at liberty.

The evening previous to his departure for Mexico he wrote a letter to the corporation, thanking them for their demonstrations of loyalty, and also gave a donation of $500 from his private purse for the relief of the poor. The city complimented him with a ball, at which, notwithstanding his bad health, he attended. This attention he repaid in kind by another magnificent ball, but his sickness prevented his attendance, and obliged him to begin his journey before he intended. He was, however, represented by the Ministers of Fomento and Foreign Affairs.

The *Pagaro Verde* affirms the death of CORTINA, stating positively that he was killed by CANALES, who in a dispute shot him dead.

Col. JEANNINGROS, with his troops, had left San Luis, and both commanders must have formed a junction in Saltillo, about the end of last month.

The Civil Prefect of Guauajuato writes to say that PUEBLITA, at the head of 1,500 or 2,000 men and some artillery, had attacked the Valley of Santiago, defended by 90 Zouaves and 100 Mexicans. After a fight of twelve hours, the Republicans retired, leaving 100 dead and many wounded. According to the *Sociedad*, the forces thus repulsed, fell suddenly upon Salvatierra.

The official paper of Zacatecas says that a conspiracy had been discovered in that city, but that the leaders had been seized and were at that moment being judged by the court-martial of DURANGO.

In consequence of the victories obtained by the Imperialists in the south of Sinaloa, various towns of that district have sent in their adhesion to the successful party.

The guerrilla chief MACIOS, who was pardoned in the district of Pinos, went to Aguas Calientas, and afterward to Jalapa, in the vicinity of which he formed a band and surprised the small force of Jalapa, taking prisoner the Sub-Prefect, who was at once shot.

The French Minister, M. ALPHONSE DANO, was received in state audience by MAXIMILIAN, on the 7th, at Puebla. Señor RAMIREZ complimented the Empress the same day in the capital, in the name of the Ministers, on account of her anniversary. Some of the officials, who were not present at the *Te Deum* on that day, have been fined by the Civil Prefect of the department.

On the authority of a passenger on the steamer—a French officer—at the latest date, troops had been sent to Tampico, in which district they feared a surprise from the Republicans, who had received some reinforcements of American immigrants, who were beginning to enter along the Rio Grande. Gen. BAZAINE had ordered various points in the interior to be fortified, and the works were already begun.

The St. Domingo, Monte-Christi had been completely evacuated, after having blown up forts San Francisco and San Pedro, a tremendous explosion took place when two mines containing 43 cwts of powder were fired. That part of the town which was improved, or rather constructed since the occupation of the Spanish army, was respected and left untouched. On leaving the place Gen. TEQUIERDO drew up a document which was signed by the principal officers, declaring that the town was left in a good condition and no house fired.

Concerning Hayti the Santiago de Cuba papers state that the insurgents were increasing in strength and that President GEFFRARD had suffered some reverses. The same journals also mention that a treaty had been agreed to by the Dominicans, which garanteed the lives and property of those who had adhered to Spain.

The criminal prosecution which was instituted against a wealthy lady of this city, for causing the death of a mulatto slave-girl, by cruel punishments, and which resulted in her condemnation to imprisonment for life, and a sentence of three years' seclusion for her husband as an accomplice, has again been the subject of conversation, owing to the escape of the culprit who was confined in the prison for females in the Hospital of Paula. She was missed about the time when the Vera Cruz steamer left the harbor, and hence is supposed to have escaped to that city.

LARA.

From Mexico—Advices from Santo Domingo and Hayti.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 28.

Our latest advices from Santo Domingo state that the Spanish troops have almost entirely abandoned the island. They are continually arriving at Puerto Principe, Sagua and other points. Before evacuating Monte Christi, the Spaniards blew up the forts of San Pedro and San Francisco, and other defensive works which they themselves had built.

The Spanish soldiers had scarcely embarked, when it was noticed from the vessels that a body of horsemen came into the town and set fire to the buildings lately occupied by the Spaniards as quarters.

It was said that a treaty had been made by which the property and lives of those Dominicans who adhered to the Spaniards are guaranteed them. But the numbers of families who are leaving the island, and those remaining that would like to leave, but want the means to do so, show what confidence they put in it. The Dominicans will consider them traitors, and we can imagine what regard they will show for the treaty, when the Spaniards have all left.

Advices from Hayti state that the rebellion is gaining strength, and that President GEFFRARD had suffered some reverses.

The new French steamship *Empress Eugenie* arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz, on the 20th. She brings the following from Mexico:

The number of bands of guerrillas is increasing in all parts of the country, doing considerable damage, and augmenting the general mistrust of the empire.

There is also a want of harmony between the French and Austrian troops called upon to sustain MAXIMILIAN's throne.

A brigade of Gen. MEJIA's is said to occupy Monterey.

A French officer, a passenger on the *Empress Eugenie*, reports that on leaving at Vera Cruz he learned that forces had been sent to Tampico, where an attack by JUAREZ's troops, reinforced by American emigrants, was expected.

Gen. BAZAINE had commenced to fortify and strengthen several interior ports.

We may conclude, from all accounts, that affairs in Mexico are going on from bad to worse, and at no late day a general "flare up" may be expected. MAXIMILIAN will return to his country, where he is no more wanted than in Mexico; and LOUIS NAPOLEON's endeavor to work cornerwise into the United States and upset the Monroe Doctrine, will prove a failure.

As for Havana news, there is none. The weather continues very warm.

There is to be a sale in Key West this week of United States prizes and condemned vessels, and a steamer from Key West, the *Tullapoosa*, was here the day before yesterday, to take over any who might wish to buy.

The steamer *Barcelona* arrived yesterday afternoon. A dispatch from the Prefect of San Luis, announces that Saltello was occupied on the 6th by the French troops, NEGRETE retreating to Monterey.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has granted to C. C. CLUTE & Co. the privilege of establishing three telegraph lines, one from Guanajuato to Matamoras, one from Matamoras to Vera Cruz, and one from San Luis to Durango, the privilege to extend fifteen years.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—Quarantine Discontinued—Henry A. Wise—Sanitary Commission Rooms Closed—Released Rebel Prisoners—The Rebel Admiral Buchanan.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 1.

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* arrived here this morning from Mobile and Key West. No news.

The steamer *Ben Deford* arrived from Hilton Head.

The steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. DOANE, sailed for Baltimore this A. M.

The Quarantine, recently established at Hampton Roads, has been discontinued by an order from the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Corporation Court at Norfolk, yesterday, O. DEARBORN and THOMAS J. EDWARDS, were up for examination on charge of shooting ROBERT JAKEMAN. Owing to some informal action in the warrant, charges, &c., the prisoners were discharged from custody.

Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, left Norfolk yesterday for Richmond.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. MANN has been assigned to duty in this sub-district, by order from the President.

Rev. THOMAS HUME is announced to preach in Norfolk, Va., to-morrow.

In accordance with instructions from Quartermaster-General, Col. WM. L. JAMES, Assistant Quartermaster of this Department, has discharged the following steamers and steam-tugs: *Uncle Abe, J. E. Mufford, Gen. McClellan, A. A. Turner, Martha Washington* and *Gazelle*.

The steamer *Karnah* was picked up off the Capes in a disabled condition and towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer *Crolo*, from New-York.

The Sanitary Commission, long since established in this place, have closed their rooms, there being no further need of the aid they have heretofore extended to the sick and wounded soldiers in these hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 2.

A severe thunder shower passed over here last night.

Three hundred released rebel prisoners arrived last evening from Elmira, bound to North Carolina.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here this morning.

Steamer *Cabul*, from City Point for Baltimore, with troops, is aground east of Point of Shoals, James River.

Steamer *Virginia*, from Charleston the 29th, arrived this morning, with troops for Washington.

Steamers *Salvor* and *Commerce* are taking on board discharged rebel prisoners at Newport News, the former for Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, and the latter for Richmond.

Steamer *Edward Everett* from New-York, with seventy soldiers, arrived this morning.

The Eleventh Ohio regiment, from City Point for Baltimore, arrived to-day on the propeller *Sentinel*. Steamer *Ocean Wave*, from City Point with troops, also arrived to-day.

Brevet-Col. THOMAS G. BAYLAR, late Chief of Ordnance on SHERMAN's staff, has taken command of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. Capt. ADAMS remains as Storekeeper.

Ship *Wheeler*, from Richmond, with troops, is ashore on Point of Shoals, and will have to be lightened to get off.

Admiral BUCHANAN, of the late rebel navy, was at Fort Monroe to-day, en route to Washington.

A Board of Commissioners has been appointed by Gov. PIERPOINT, to examine candidates for pilotships in the waters of Virginia.

An effort is being made to establish a daily mail and passenger route between Norfolk, Yorktown and Cherrystone.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Yesterday $2,967,000—Number of Individual Subscriptions, 1,857.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day amounted to $2,967,000 including the following:

First National Bank of Cincinnati	$300,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	114,000
Second National Bank of Nashville	100,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	100,000
National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington	300,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	100,000
Bank of the State of Missouri	100,000
First National Bank of New-York	130,000
Charles B. Hall, cashier, Boston	100,000
E. J. Tinckham, cashier, Chicago	215,000

The number of individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each was 1,857.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, June 30.

Gen. COX, having been nominated for Governor of Ohio, has been relieved of the command of this department, and ordered to report to Washington, which leaves Gen. RUGER in command.

The Twenty-seventh and Twenty-third Massachusetts, the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Connecticut, the First North Carolina and the Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers have been mustered out of service at Newbern, and are leaving for their homes.

There can be no courts in this State to enforce the collection of debts until the new State Government is organized, which will not take place before next January.

Parties from Wilmington bring alarming reports of the filthy and sickly condition of that city, which condition of things has been growing worse since the arrival there from the rebel prisons of our soldiers, who were rotten with disease. It is also reported that the yellow-fever has appeared there; but this is not believed, as it is considered too early in the season for that epidemic.

The blacks who have gathered there in great numbers, furnish many victims to disease. The Newbern *Times* says the spotted-fever has been raging fearfully among the blacks as well as the whites in Wilmington, and it is whispered that the yellow-fever is threatened. We learn these facts from a Wilmington official.

Indian Outrages.

FORT LARAMIE, Monday, July 3.

It has been ascertained beyond dispute that the Arrapohoe Indians, who for some time have been fed by the government at Post Halleck, as friendly Indians, have been perpetrators of most of the outrages committed on the Overland Mail Route, west of Denver. Having discovered, by some means, that they were suspected, they have now taken the war-path openly and defiantly. Our troops are in pursuit. There are no friendly Indians east or north of Denver and Camp Collins, neither can any peace be extended until they are severely punished. The success they have met with the past year has made them exceedingly bold. Gen. CONNOR's three columns are preparing to march against them, but want supplies, which are on the way from the Missouri River. Gen. CONNOR arrived here to-day and will take the field himself. The manner in which emigrant trains are organized renders that mode of traveling perfectly safe. The Indians so far have succeeded only in inflicting damage upon mail stations, telegraph lines, &c.

Serious Steamboat Disaster, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 2.

Reliable advices from Jefferson City state that the new constitution has been adopted by 1,862 majority. The railroad ordinance has also been adopted.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, with a detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, sunk about a hundred miles below this city. A Captain and four privates (names unknown) were drowned. One hundred horses were also on board, ninety-five of which were drowned. The accident occurred in the night, the steamer striking a snag and sinking in a few moments, in thirty-five feet of water.

The Trial of Miss Harris—Release of Robert Ould.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS for the murder of ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, in the Treasury Department some months ago, was commenced in the Criminal Court this morning.

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK has arrived in this city, and will leave in the course of a few days to take command of the Department of the Pacific.

ROBERT OULD has been unconditionally released, and may soon be expected here from Richmond.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, July 3.

The body of a girl, about 14 years old, was found here to-day, and an inquest was held by Justice BENNETT. Deceased had on a light calico dress, woolen sack, two calico and one heavy woolen shirt, woolen stockings, and pegged shoes. Verdict, "Found drowned."

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 3.

One hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo, for Cincinnati and Evansville, to-day. Five hundred bales have passed for St. Louis during the past two days.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 3.

The monitor *Agamenticus*, from Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise, arrived here to-day.

Illness of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 3.

Gov. BROUGH is seriously ill at his residence in this city.

Returning Soldiers.

The Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, Col. TEW, 375 men, arrived here on Monday morning, and left on the steamer *Transit*, at 5 P. M., for Providence.

Col. ALMY has received information that the Fifteenth Connecticut regiment, 550 men, left Newbern on a sailing vessel, on the afternoon of June 30, and they are expected to reach this city on the 4th, en route to New-Haven.

RECEPTION OF BATTERY A, FIRST NEW-JERSEY ARTILLERY.

Battery A, First New-Jersey Artillery, under command of Capt. AUGUSTINE M. PARSONS, received a public reception last night at Otto Cottage Garden in Hoboken. At 8 o'clock a procession formed in the following order:

Band of Music.
The Turner Associations of Hoboken and Jersey City.
Excelsior Engine Company No. 2, forty men.
Veterans of the battery numbering about 100, headed by Capt. HEXAMER.
Returned members of Battery A, numbering about 200.

The procession, with torches, marched through Garden, Bloomfield, Washington and Hudson streets to Otto Cottage Garden. All along the route of march the sidewalks were crowded with citizens, who cheered the returning soldiers lustily, and fireworks were set off in profusion in honor of the occasion.

At the garden refreshments were supplied in copious quantities; speeches were made by Hon. Mr. ABBOT, CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Capt. HEXAMER. Following this was singing, music by the band, and dancing, which proceedings it was intended to keep up nearly or quite all night.

The following is a brief history of the battery, whose fame is widespread, and which was considered one of the most efficient in the Army of the Potomac:

The battery was raised in Hoboken in 1861 by Capt. HEXAMER and Lieuts. FINGERLING and CHRISWOERNER, of the Hudson County Brigade, and left for the seat of war in August of the same year. The battery was assigned to the Sixth Corps, under Gen. FRANKLIN, and fired the first gun of the corps at the battle of West Point, on the Peninsula. On the 29th of May, 1862, the battery shelled the rebels out of Mechanicsville; and the proof of the skill of Capt. HEXAMER as an artillerist was afterward to be found in every building in the place. They also participated in the battles of Gaines' Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburgh, Gettysburgh, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburgh and the taking of Petersburgh, where they fired the last shot fired by the Sixth Corps.

The battery served three years, and returned to Hoboken Aug. 19, 1864, where it was reorganized, and went out again under command of Capt. AUGUSTINE M. PARSONS and Lieuts. BOUREN and KERRIGAN.

There were over 100 of the veterans present last night, and an organization was formed with a view of a social reunion every 3d of July, so long as a man of the number lives.

The Murder of Dr. William Murphy.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Detective Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, reached town at 8 o'clock last evening, having in custody the negro WM. H. CALHOUN, the murderer of Dr. WM. MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street. CALHOUN, who is scarcely darker than a native West Indian, is an athletic and well-formed negro, of about 45 years of age. On the day of the homicide, he had indulged in deep potations; indeed, he had hardly drawn a sober breath from the time of his liberation from the Jefferson Market Prison, where he had been incarcerated for fighting with his wife—a white woman—only a week previous. Befogged with gin, he resented a remark which Dr. MURPHY addressed to him, and a clench followed, resulting in a mortal thrust of a butcher knife, penetrating Dr. MURPHY's neck. CALHOUN fled, and Patrolman LENZ took the wounded man to the New-York Hospital, where he died four days thereafter, on the 28th ult. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER, and the jury rendered a verdict against CALHOUN, and thereupon the Coroner gave Capt. PETTY a warrant for the arrest of the murderer. The negro's whereabouts were unknown until Friday last, when Capt. PETTY ascertained that immediately after the stabbing, he had taken passage in the steamer *Metropolis*, for Newport, and that there he had engaged as waiter on board the new steamer *Newport*. Officer FIELD was sent at once to capture him. He reached Newport at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and on going aboard the new steamer, learned that CALHOUN was asleep in the "glory hole," or forecastle. He was called thence, ironed, taken to Newport jail, and there held until yesterday forenoon, when Officer FIELD embarked with him for this city. The prisoner was held in the Fifth Ward Police-station last night, and is to be delivered to Coroner GOVER this morning. CALHOUN's wife is now in prison for drunkenness. He is a native of Baltimore, and was formerly employed as waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Large Cargo of Cotton.

The steamship *Chase*, Capt. ROGERS, of the Pioneer Line of Savannah steamships, arrived at this port last evening, from Savannah, with 450 bales of cotton, the pioneer cargo of cotton on private account since the war from that port. LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, agent of the line, informs us that cargoes may now be expected to arrive steadily.

Williamsburgh.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FIREMEN—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The excitement growing out of the recent action of the Eastern District Fire Commissioners, in removing the two crippled bell-ringers and disbanding eight companies is assuming white heat. Yesterday, Engine No. 8 threw out a banner with the inscription, "Apartments to let—Inquire of Jack Perry"—meaning JOHN H. PERRY, one of the Fire Commissioners. Last night a special meeting of the Board of Representatives was held at Firemen's Hall, HENRY M. DIXON, President, in the chair. A communication was presented from the Fire Commissioners, notifying the board of their action in disbanding the companies heretofore published. On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, Hose No. 8, the board refused to receive the communication. A committee of five was then appointed to wait upon Mayor WOOD to protest against the action of the commissioners in removing KIRKMAN and AMES, the crippled bell-ringers. The following gentlemen comprise the committee;—James Stack, Engine No. 1; Charles P. Dower, Engine No. 13: George Bond, Engine No. 6; Michael Shields, Hose No. 8, Wm. Johnson, Hose No. 9. Mr. JOHN GACONY, Secretary of the Board, then moved that a committee, consisting of one from each company, be appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the department regarding the action of the commissioners on the disbandment question. This motion elicited a warm and interesting discussion, in the course of which Mr. JOHNSON, of Hose No. 9, stated that when he asked a certain commissioner to vote for the opponent of DONEVAN, he was told that if he did so, his company would be disbanded, and his company was disbanded. Mr. DIXON, the President, left his chair, and spoke at length on partisan feeling injuring the department, but the committee was finally unanimously appointed. The nominees of the commission who appeared before Mayor WOOD for confirmation as bell-ringers have not received his indorsement, and he told one of them that he thought he was better calculated for a prize fighter than a bell-ringer. The board adjourned, after an acrimonious debate.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS LAST EVENING.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock a fire, of an unknown origin, occurred in Mrs. SARAH SCHOFIELD's boarding-house, at No. 226 Varick-street. It was speedily extinguished, with loss not exceeding $200 to household furniture, and $100 to the building. The property is fully insured in the St. Nicholas office.... At about 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the garret of the tenement dwelling at No. 238 Second-street, occupied by a number of German families. The flames extended to the roof of No. 240, but were there checked. The damage, which is estimated at $1,500, is covered by insurance in the Astor office.... The roof of No. 31 Roosevelt-street, took fire at about 10 o'clock from fireworks.... At about 9 o'clock, about $100 loss was sustained from fire on the second floor of No. 512 East Sixteenth-street.... KATE FRANKFORD, a child about 5 years of age, was run over by a butcher's cart, near her parents dwelling, at No. 170 Broome-street.... ABRAHAM ISHUB accidently shot himself in the left arm, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman KENNEDY.

KILLED BY WHISKY.—A middle-aged woman, name not known, was found dead in a rear room of the liquor-store of JOHN BURNS in Smith-street, corner of Fourth-place, on Sunday morning. She came to the place on Saturday night, and being plied with whisky became crazy drunk. The proprietor permitted her to remain in the back room until morning, when, on opening the store, he found her dead. Coroner LYNCH will investigate the circumstances on Wednesday.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—CHARLES R. O'GRESS, a child of 15 months, was accidentally shot, and almost instantly killed, at about 8 o'clock last evening, while in his mother's lap, at No. 28 Lewis-street. Many boys were discharging their pistols in the neighborhood at the time, and the police were, consequently, unable to ascertain who fired the fatal bullet.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOOT.—Sunday evening, at No. 68 Cherry-street, Mr. MICHAEL ROBINSON was accidentally shot in the head by WILLIAM QUINN. The bullet passed through the head, and penetrated the neck. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. JOHNSON. QUINN was arrested by Capt. THORNE's men.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—PETER EHL, a child of thirty-six months, was run over and instantly killed, Sunday evening, near its parents' abode, No. 37 Avenue A, by car No. 13 of the Thirty-fourth-street line, driven by WILLIAM LORD.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 3, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Koster, Patterson, McGrath, Green, Lent—5.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the clerk announced that the board stood adjourned till Thursday, the sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by S. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 455 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECK OF DANGER.

The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth, is an evidence that decay's effacing finger has touched it. Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safe guard, or the tooth is gone—and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

To retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired to a much later period than is generally the case, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

Deafness.
SIGHT, CATARRH, LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, cured by DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW SYSTEM, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely burned—How can they be saved and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeit; mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamandar Safe, the best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

SHARROT.—At Gifford, Staten Island, on Sunday, July 2, Mrs. AUGUSTUS E. SHARROT, of a son.

MARRIED.

BAUSHER—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Trinity Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, HENRY BAUSHER, Jr., of New-York, and CARRIE C. FREEMAN, of Buffalo.

DELPIT—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, June 29, at Pulaski, N. Y., by Rev. James Douglas, Mr. PIERRE DELPIT, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss SARA L. WHITNEY, of Pulaski, N. Y.

GUEST—ANDREWS.—At the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 3, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Capt. ADOLPHUS A. GUEST, Company B., Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, and Miss CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, all of this city.

HUDSON—WARREN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, FREDERICK J. HUDSON and MARY E. S., only daughter of D. W. Warren, of Brooklyn.

HARVEY—HALSEY.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, assisted by Rev. J. H. Taylor, EMILY A., eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Halsey, and HAYWARD A. HARVEY, Esq., of New-York City.

STITT—MALLARY.—At Sunny Side, Troy, by Rev. M. R. Vincent, Mr. JOHN W. STITT, of this city, and Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, daughter of Mr. Joel Mallary, of Troy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, July 3, GEORGE C., eldest son of George C. Allen, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 28 West 35th-st., without further notice.

AIKMAN.—On Monday, July 3, WALTER MONTEITH, infant son of Walter M. and Julia Aikman, aged 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

ATTERBURY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 2, JOHN G. ATTERBURY, aged 39 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Wm. Atterbury, No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CONNER.—On Saturday, July 1, FRANKLIN CONNER, aged 32 years and 11 months.

His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late James Conner, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the William's Bridge Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the train that leaves 26th-st. at 10 o'clock.

COTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 3, Mrs. MARY COTTLE, aged 68 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, Leonard and Ebenezer Kline, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Wednesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, MARY GERTRUDE, wife of Rev. G. N. Gilbert.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tompkins-av. M. E. Tabernacle, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

GRUNDY.—Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, D. D., a distinguished divine, died in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday. He was a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Princeton College.

MEINELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 2, JAMES MEINELL, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,

Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,

In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,

No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.

(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)

WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,729@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,583@83, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($31,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 121, 131, 134, 147, 161, 191, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 325, 336, 338, 340, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 653, 690, 694, 703, 704, 757, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 921, 925, 954, 958, 1524, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1393, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1780, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2283, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2508, 2521, 2528, 2529, 2830, 2848, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

Chartered by act of Legislature, for the

SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,

Under special guarantee and the

RENTING OF SAFES in its

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, in the

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

No. 146 Broadway,

Corner of Liberty-st.

COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER ROLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID DODEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 426 to 435 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.

CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Cal'CK Sub. Dep't.*

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.*

Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES V. DOMINICK,	ANDREW S. WILLIAMS,
LEVI H. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNN,	JOHN O. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and

Detroit and Pontiac Coupons.

Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD RAIGHT, President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BEDDOE-STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	M. C. COLLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Charleston, S. C.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, WM. BIRNIE, Jr.

REFER TO

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & Co., New-York.
Wm. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bros., Louisville, Ky.

JULY 1, 1865.

LEOPOLD COHN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Charleston, S. C.

July 1, 1865.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIS BLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON HAVTA,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERRELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 26th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption, at JAMES H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mb8—law6m

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:

CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWEL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY—The annual meeting of the shareholders for the election of trustees, for the ensuing year, met this day, at the office of J. B. Gayer, No. 104 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JULY 3, 1865. JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, of New-York:

Average amount of loans and discounts	$622,605
Average amount of lawful money and specie	192,668
Average amount of deposits	450,009
Average amount of circulation	193,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.

Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.

A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,

No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REFRIGERATORS

At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market. Refrigerators all sizes, ice cream freezers, water coolers, Mason's fruit jars, gas and kerosene cooking stoves, laundry furnaces, stoves, ranges and house-furnishing goods.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—UNIFORM fonts of second-hand type, sufficient to set up a daily newspaper 24x38, laid in case and cleanly distributed, viz.: 26 cases, about 600 lbs. of nonpareil, at 32 cts.; 20 cases of brevier, about 600 lbs., at 28 cts., and 20 cases of minion, about 500 lbs., at 32 cts. The cases are in excellent order, and will be sold at half price. Apply at the Printing Establishment of E. B. SPOONER & SON, No. 32 Court-st near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.

W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 196 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. Interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 95 Wall-st.

B. S. WALC

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR
CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1865,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a military parade of the First Division N. Y. N. G., under command of Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford. They will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Jos. G. & Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.

During the interval between the pieces, aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music at the following places, viz.:
City Hall—Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st.—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st.—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Rubell's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-st—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-st.-square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring sts.—Manahan's Band.
Monroe and Market sts.
Mount Morris-square—Rubell's Band.
54th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
4th-av. Park—Kingsland's Band.

At the City Hall there will be a fine display of fireworks set off.

At the other places above designated there will be a similar display.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession.

The Civic Societies are invited to cooperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

The Committee also request the Board of Education to have the Public Schools closed on the THIRD OF JULY, and also invite the citizens generally to close their places of business on that day, and display the National Flag from their buildings, whether public or private.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
MICHAEL NORTON.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
CHARLES KOSTER,
J. WILSON GREEN.

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This division will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on 23d-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, respectfully invites the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends. All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to cooperate with the First Division on this occasion, are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. Yates will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and noon.

The line of March from 23d-st. will be up Madison-av. to 38th-st., through 42d-st to 5th-av., down 5th-av. to 14th-st., up 14th-st. to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7½ A. M., at which hour Capt. Otto's troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
CHARLES H. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, and the restoration of the Union and the peace of the country. Regimental line will be formed on Washington Parade-ground at 6½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel, at his quarters, No. 22 Amity-place, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, engineers and field music to report on the parade-ground, to the Adjutant, at the same time. The colors to be brought to the ground.

Second Lieut. George Jung, of B Company, has resigned, and the resignation is accepted.

By order of Col. BURGER, Commanding.
WM. DICKEL, Adjutant.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves)—field and staff mounted—on the 4th proximo, to participate in celebrating the anniversary of our national independence—an event ever to be remembered by the American people with feelings of pride and gratitude. Our recent and complete triumph over the most wicked and inhuman set of bloodthirsty traitors the world ever knew should inspire all, and especially those who have been instrumental in their suppression, with a determination to make this celebration one worthy of the occasion. Let the members of this regiment again manifest their patriotism by turning out in full strength.

Line will be formed in Broome-st. at 6½ o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies, band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground thirty minutes before, and the field and staff to the Colonel, at the same place, fifteen minutes before formation. By order of Col. JOEL W. MASON.

J. H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—1. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped (white pants, without knapsacks,) on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, the triumph of our national arms, and the restoration of peace, union and harmony to our country. Roll call of companies at 6 o'clock A. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel at 6½ o'clock A. M.

2. George W. Ford having been elected Captain of Company B, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank June 26, 1865.

3. It having been proven to the satisfaction of the commandant, that Moses A. Van Benschoten, (recently expelled from Company G, for neglect of duty,) had, previous to the date of such expulsion, completed the seven years' services required by law, he is hereby honorably discharged from this regiment.

4. A full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Officers, on Saturday, July 1, is desirable, as very important business will be presented for consideration.

By order of Col EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIBENEAU, Adjutant.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, July 4. The regimental line will be formed on 4th-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 7½ A. M. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel, at these headquarters, at 7 o'clock. The non-commissioned staff, music and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 6½ A. M.

By order Col. F. A. CONKLIN.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant. Commanding Regiment.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARK, JAMES F. SPALDING.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, graduate of West Point for superior military school. Also several other teachers for different departments. All who seek positions should have "Application Form" of Amer. School Institute. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 129 Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE JUBILEE JULY NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with splendid novelties, Engravings, Fashions, Stories, Fireworks, household matters, with the great National Jubilee Prize Song, and other splendid novelties. Do not fail to see the splendid and jubilant Jubilee July Number. Now ready. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Single copies, 25 cents. Mailed post free, on receipt of price.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.
NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—The society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, near 13th-st., on TUESDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the city, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamented, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCKU.

The articles which compose this preparation are especially
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
for the cure of the various affections of the
STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC GONORRHŒA, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from
EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,
ARE
PERMANENTLY CURED
BY
SMOLANDEB'S EXTRACT BUCKU.
TRY IT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 66 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. The terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, can't do it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Strictures cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, via or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those who desire health and circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—Under the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul-and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 495 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $3 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,859 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AN OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR WILL encourage the despairing, lead to the restoration of vigorous health in the most desperate and delicate cases, by confidently consulting Dr. H. A. BARROW, author of Medical Work "Human Frailty," No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Correspondents inclosing $1 will receive immediate attention.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 378 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHAPEL of the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. CHARLES E. HART'S,) northeast corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av., will be laid THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 6, at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Mr. KELLOGG and others are expected to officiate on the occasion.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,472	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....THURSDAY.....July 6
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. W. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.
PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail THURSDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE—FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED
The new and first-class steamship
CIRE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.
The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamer STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY. Apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
GEO. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. E. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 o'clock noon.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT Fort Hamilton.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN KOMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Through trains on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red B

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AT CAPE RACE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on Board the Great Eastern.

The Revised Tariff for Messages to Europe, Asia and Africa.

FLUCTUATIONS IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The Emperor of France and the Prince Napoleon Still Unreconciled.

Negotiations Between the King of Italy and the Pope Broken off.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, July 2, } VIA ASPY BAY, July 3. }

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool Saturday, June 24, via Queenstown Sunday, 25th, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 22d.

The steamships *Persia* and *Helvetia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 23d.

The general and political news is meagre and unimportant.

The advices from America by the *Persia* caused a decline in American securities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

The whole twenty-three hundred miles of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, was on board the *Great Eastern*, and as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up, the telegraph fleet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped before their departure from Valentia, that a United States Government steamer would join them.

The vessels will probably leave Valentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 24th of July.

The directors of the company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all parts of the United States and British North America:

To Great Britain, £20 sterling, for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word.

To the Continent of Europe, £21 for twenty words, and £1 1s. for each additional word.

To Asia and Africa, £25 for twenty words, and £1 5s. for each additional word.

The address, date and signature are all to be counted and charged for in messages.

Messages for places in Asia and Africa to which the telegraph does not extend will be forwarded by the first mail, postage paid.

Messages in cipher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of the messages, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and then reduce the prices.

The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible, and all messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay.

The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and old one thousand pound shares at £560.

On the 1st of June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the *Great Eastern* by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day, Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of SUTHERLAND, the Duke and Duchess of SOMERSET, and a large number of other distinguished people visited the ship.

The health of Mr. ADAMS was drank at the *dejeuner* on board.

Mr. ADAMS, in returning thanks, said, that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with the telegrams; but now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors were to be admitted on board the *Great Eastern* before she sailed.

The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be perfectly confident of its complete success.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready. With regard to the claim of the company against the United States under the Oregon treaty, the hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The business of the session is closing up and will end in about a fortnight.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

MESSRS. BARINGS' circular says: "There has been during the week an active business in American securities, and until to-day (the 23d of June) rising prices on five-twenty bonds and Illinois and Erie shares. The five-twenties touched 74¼ yesterday, but are to-day heavy at 72¾ to 73. The shares after having been higher are to-day 85@86 for Illinois, and 54@55 for Eries. There has also been some business in Virginia sixes at 39¾.

FRANCE.

M. ELOIN had arrived in Paris on a special mission.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of nearly seventeen millions of francs.

The Prince NAPOLEON was about to proceed to Switzerland. His interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them.

The *Opinione Nationale* had received a first warning for an attack upon a government speech in the Chambers.

SPAIN.

A general amnesty has been declared for offences against the "Press Law."

The municipality of Madrid, which was dismissed last April, has been restored.

Marshal SERRANO has been approved as Captain-General of Madrid.

Marshal O'DONNELL had made a speech in the Cortes setting forth the government policy, which includes the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy and the maintainance of amicable relations with foreign Powers.

ITALY.

It is reported that the negotiations between the Mexican Embassy and the Papal Court have been interrupted, and that the Embassy will leave Rome, and M. NEGLIA return from Mexico. Florence papers confirm this rupture.

AUSTRIA.

The house of REICHSRATH had resolved not to grant further credit to the government until the budgets of 1865 and 1866 have been voted in conformity with the constitution. It was rumored that M. VON SCHEVENTING, Minister of State, and M. VON PLENER, Minister of Finance, had tendered their resignations, which the Emperor declined to accept.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week reach 142,000 bales, including 46,000 bales to speculators, and 30,000 bales to exporters. The market opened excited, and an advance has taken place of 1⅛d. @¼d. ₱ lb. for American, and 1½d.@3d. ₱ lb. for other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, the market closing more quiet but firm, at unchanged quotations

Middling Orleans.....20d.
Middling Uplands.....19¼d.
Texas.....18½d.

The stock in port amounts to 277,000 bales, including 29,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is unsettled, buyers rejecting the enhanced prices demanded for goods and yarns.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet and steady. WHEAT is somewhat firmer. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and other circulars report: FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally inactive. Messrs. RIGLAND, ATRYA & CO., and others report: BEEF quiet. PORK flat. BACON steady. LARD firm. TALLOW has an upward tendency; American is quoted at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 28s. 3d.@29s for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR has an upward tendency. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED easier. LINSEED OIL steady at 33s.@34s. SPERM OIL quiet at £94 ₱ ton. ROSIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 54s.@55s. PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: "The market is firm at 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d for Refined."

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet with an upward tendency. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firmer with an upward tendency. TEA steady. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 6d. ₱ gallon for refined. TALLOW firmer.

LONDON, Friday Evening, June 23.

CONSOLS close at 89¼@90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five Twenties 72¼@73; Illinois Central Railroad 85@86; Erie Railroad 54@55.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £250,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 24.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 24.

CONSOLS close at 89¾@89⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 83¼@83¾; Erie Railroad 53; United States Five Twenties 70¾@71.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 16.

Cotton advanced. Exchange 2s. Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 15.

The prospects of the indigo crop are good. Exchange 2s.

CANTON, Wednesday, May 24.

Cotton goods declining. Exchange 4s. 4d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, May 23.

Nothing doing in tea or silk.
The Imperial troops at Hong Kong have mutinied.
The Taepings evacuated Munghihow.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, May 25.

The gold shipments since the last mail reach 62,700 ounces.
There have been severe gales and floods in Australia.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Irish Brigade—Their History—Arrival and Departure of Eastern Troops—Departure of New-York Regiments for Hart's Island, &c.

The famous and long-tried Irish Brigade, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERT NUGENT, arrived early yesterday morning, remaining all of yesterday and last night at the Battery, preparatory to taking part in the grand celebration of to-day. This brigade consists of four regiments, viz: The Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New-York, and Twenty-eighth Massachusett Regiment, from Boston. The brigade has an extensive and gallant record, having shared in the glory of every engagement fought by the army of the Potomac, since its organization, from the siege of Yorktown and the Peninsula campaign, under McCLELLAN, through all the different campaigns of HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MEADE and GRANT, down to the final surrender of the army of northern Virginia, under LEE, at Appomattox Hollow, Va., April 9, 1865. The following comprises the complete roster of the officers of the New-York regiments in the brigade, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts having left for home yesterday:

Brigade Staff—Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERT NUGENT (Sixty-ninth New-York) commanding; Capt. J. H. Foley, (Sixty-ninth New-York) Acting Adjutant-General; Major Jas. McQuade, Brigade Inspector; Capt. M. W. Wall, A. D. C.; First Lieut. Chas. M. Grenger, A. D. C.: Brevet-Major P. W. Black, A. C. S.

Field and Staff Sixty-ninth New-York—Col. Jas. D. Brady; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Terwilliger; Major Jas. McQuade; Surgeon L. Reynolds; Assist.-Surgeon — Hillard; Adj. — Freeman; Quartermaster H. C. Church.

Line Officers, Sixty-ninth New-York—Company A—Captain E. Lee; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, T. T. Lynch. Company B—Captain, Bennett; First Lieutenant, Jas. Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, John Torhey. Company C—Captain Kellehan; First Lieutenant, M. Sammon; Second Lieutenant, H. Fraser. Company D—Captain, Daniel Maher; First Lieutenant, Mich. Hallahan; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Kellogg. Company E—Captain, T. J. Terwilliger; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith. Co F—Captain, W. F. Halley; First Lieutenant, E. J. Maxwell; Second Lieutenant, John Corrigan.

Field and Staff, Eighty-eighth New-York—Colonel, Dennis Burke; Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Byron; Major, John Smith; Adjutant, J. M. Birmingham; Surgeon, —— Stillman; Quartermaster, R. R. Dowdle.

Line Officers, Eighty-eighth New-York—Captains, J. A. Desmond, Richard S. Harrison, W. J. O'Connor and Joseph Hyland; First Lieutenants, K. T. Plunket and Geo. W. Ford; Second Lieutenants, John Conklin, Patrick J. Healy and Thos. Nugent.

Field and Staff, Sixty-ninth New-York.—Lieutenant-Colonel, JAMES J. SMITH, commanding; Major, Richard Mowncy; Adjutant, Daniel Dolan; Surgeon, William O'Meagher; Assistant Surgeon, James J. Purcell; Regimental Quartermaster, Richard Maybery; Chaplain, Thomas Willet.

Line Officers, Sixty-Ninth New-York.—Captain and Brevet Major, Robert H. Millikin; Captains, Maurice W. Wall, Mintha Murphy, John E. Foley, Michael Murphy, Henry McQuade, Edward F. Olomnor, David Lynch and Peter H. Sweeny; First Lieutenants, John Nugent, Thomas McGrath, Robert McKinley, George M. Belding, James McCann and Owen McNulty; Second Lieutenants, Patrick Wa.d, Michael Leddy, Robert H. Murphy, William Herbert, George Nevins, James Conway, John Meagher, Terence Scanlon and Michael Walsh.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Irish Brigade:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26; July 2, Seven Pines; Antietam, Sept. 19; Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy Creek, North Anna, Cold Habor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE, Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

It will be seen that this brigade has been in some thirty battles, not including innumerable skirmishes and in all cases have acquitted themselves with distinguished bravery. Our space will not allow of any extended account of the various deeds of arms of this command. Col. BRADY, of the Sixty-third, entered the service as a private, and rose step by step to his present rank. Lieut.-Col. TERWILLIGER has commanded the regiment for some time, Col. BRADY being on staff duty. Each regiment has worn out three sets of colors, and during their long term of service have never lost one. Great preparations are going on to give these gallant regiments a good and hearty reception.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, Tenth New-York Zouaves, and Fifty-ninth and Seventy-third New-York Regiments, who enjoyed the hospitality of the New-York State Agency during Sunday and Monday, all departed yesterday afternoon by steamer for Hart's Island, not being able to remain over for the celebration to-day. It is understood that want of adequate accommodations (the city regiments owning the armories necessarily wanting their rooms) caused these commands to leave. Most of the officers and men betray impatience to be paid off and be allowed to go home as citizens.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Major FLINT commanding, 140 strong; and the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, 260 strong, Major FULLER commanding, left yesterday for Readville for final payment.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 200 strong, Capt. CONNOR commanding, left for Boston yesterday morning, where a great reception awaits them to-day.

The Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, and left during the afternoon for Providence. The Fifth Rhode Island was organized as a batallion of infantry in December, 1861, and accompanied the Burnside expedition. It participated in the battles of Newbern, Kinston, siege of Fort Macon, Whitehall, Rawl's Mills, Washington, N. C., and defence of Newbern. They have been doing garrison duty in and about Newbern during the last two years as heavy artillery. The whole strength of the regiment is 428, present 375, all that remains of over 1,300 men. The following is the roster of officers, field and staff: Col. Geo. W. Tew, Major J. M. Potter; Surgeon, J. B. Greene; Adjutant, B. F. Underwood; Quartermaster, C. F. Gladding.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John Aigan; First Lieutenant, C. W. Howland. Company B, First Lieutenant, M. O. Darling. Company C, First Lieutenant, H. B. Bateman. Company D, Captain, W. H. Luther; First Lieutenant, Chas. E. Greene. Company E, Captain, George H. Pierce. Company F, Captain, Wm. R. Landers; First Lieutenant, J. B. Landers. Company G, Captain, John H. Robinson. Company H, Captain, E. F. Angell. Company I, Captain, Chas. Taft. Company K, First Lieutenant, M. O. Darling.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Two battalions of the First New-York Veteran Engineers arrived here last evening, from Washington per the Amboy route, landing at pier No. 1, at 6 P. M. This regiment has performed great and signal service, in North and South Carolina, under Gen. GILLMORE, and since the organization of the Army of the James it has constantly been engaged in engineering and fortifying along the Bermuda Front. The following is the roster of the commissioned officers of the First New-York Engineers Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES F. HALL, commanding.

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. James E. Place.

Majors—Joseph Walker, Frederick H. Cruso, Alfred F. Sears; Surgeon James McGarry; Adjutant Edgar Harriott; Quartermaster T. K. Dunham.

Captains—Patrick McGuire, W. H. Baldwin, V. W. M. Brown, N. M. Edwards, Latham L. Buckland, Richard F. Butt, Andrew Robeson, Jr., Chas. F. Hartman, Charles B. Parsons, Richard W. Coe, Thomas Archer.

First Lieutenants—George T. Wilkes, Harrison L. Waterman, John Archer, E. N. K. Talcott, John L. Allanson, John Franks, Jno. Connolly, Chas. P. Duffy, Chas. D. Otis, H. H. Trenor.

Second Lieutenants—George Brown, Chas. S. Harvell, Geo. D. Hughes, Geo. Robert, Thos. G. Hall, Waldron J. Cheyney, Charles H. Kohler, Frederick Walters.

Companies A, B, D, and part of Company I of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers arrived, yesterday afternoon, from North Carolina—the remainder of the regiment having been mustered out previously at Elmira. The battalion numbers some 140 men. The following officers accompany the command: Capts. H. O'Keefe, Charles Lewis and Havens; First Lieuts. Bird, Hutchinson, Devine and Perry; Quartermaster Tilley.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY RETURNED.

The third battalion of this regiment, under command of Major R. W. MCLAUGHLIN, consisting of Company I, commanded by Capt. P. A. O'MALLEY; Company K, Capt. S. J. DONNELLY; Company L, Capt. A. L. FITCH, and Company M, Capt. E. C. PARKINSON, altogether numbering five hundred men, lately forming the celebrated Naval Brigade, Army of the James, returned to this city last evening, and to-day Major McLAUGHLIN has moved his command to Hart's Island, where they will be mustered out.

This battalion consists of sailors enlisted for service on the army light-draft iron-clad gunboats *Foster, Burnside, Reno* and *Parker*, designed and built by Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of this city, and their peculiar steamers, with launches, has enabled them to penetrate to otherwise inaccessible places, and meet the enemy most unexpectedly; consequently these services have been valuable. We shall revert to the history of this regiment again.

THANKS TO COL. COLYER.

At a meeting of the officers of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, held at Albany, New-York, on the 28th June, 1865, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the regiment be tendered to Col. VINCENT COLYER, in charge of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, New-York, and to his assistants, for the generous entertainment which the regiment received at their hands—hospitality without stint joined with soldierly cordiality; that it caused us to realize the fact that we had reached at last our own great, generous Empire State, and that her sons who had assisted in crushing the great rebellion had not been forgotten.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., founders, managers, stockholders, President, Directors & Co. of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, which was to have taken place before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, has been postponed to to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. STRATTON and MANN, meanwhile, lie in prison, unable to find bail in $15,000 each.

CAPTURED IN A DWELLING.

Mrs. CATHARINE COOK, of No. 285 Seventh-avenue, having been absent a short time from her abode, returned and surprised JOSEPH JOHNSTON, otherwise known as JAMES LYNCH, and one JOHN JONES, who had entered the house with skeleton keys, and burst a trunk and taken therefrom wearing apparel of the value of $2,500. Mrs. COOK summoned Patrolmen SLOAT and DWYER, and the burglars were arrested, and, in default of $2,500 bail, committed to the Jefferson Market prison.

YOUTHFUL HORSE THIEF.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ROSS, of No. 99 Laurens-street, left his horse and wagon in front of No. 435 Hudson-street, on Sunday afternoon, and while he was momentarily in a dwelling, JOHN MORONEY, a youth of 16 years, leaped into the wagon and drove off. The wagon was found, yesterday, near the Central Park, with one of the axles broken, and Patrolman DONIGAN apprehended young MORONEY as he was driving the horse through Morton-street. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE DUANE-STREET WHISKY ARSON CASE.

A decision, which we reproduce below, was rendered yesterday, in the case of Fire-Marshal BAKER and the people against JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAM, LUTHER N. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDEN, merchants, who were apprehended a month ago, and held to bail to answer a charge of arson, their warehouse, at No. 4 Erie Buildings, having twice been fired by incendiaries, and their stock of whisky having, it is alleged, been worth scarcely one-half the sum for which they had insured it. The decision is:

In the within case, I hold JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN to answer the complaint of arson and fraud. I discharge the charge of arson as it appears on the papers against LUTHER W. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, but require a bond of $2,500 to be given by the said WILLIAM FINDON, to answer the charge of fraud, as proved by the written papers.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

FRANCISCA ALREARY, of No. 92 Greene-street, was apprehended yesterday by Detective Officer VAUGHAN, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, chain, seal, breastpin and hat from CHARLES RICHLOS, of No. 400 Broadway. It appears that ALREARY and one MARGARET EARLY induced Mr. RICHLOS to enter a Grand-street den, on the evening of the 11th ult., and drugged him there with pothouse wine. The prisoner was committed for trial.

PICKPOCKET AT THE BATTERY.

Officer MEADE, of the First Ward, apprehended JOHN WILSON, a young Englishman, while in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. JOHN HAMMER, of No. 130 Greenwich-street, while he was viewing the soldiers on the Battery yesterday. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ROBBED BY A DOMESTIC.

Mr. JOHN BRADY, of No. 185 Cherry-street, appeared against ANN CULLOUGH, a domestic employed at that place, and made oath that she had stolen a $100 Treasury note from him while they were in a Baxter-street brothel. The accused having been taken into custody by Sergt. QUINN, of the Sixth Ward, confessed, and stood committed for trial.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

YORKVILLE BANDITTI CAPTURED.

Early on Sunday morning a gang of burglars forced an entrance through a rear window of Mr. ISAAC SMITH'S grocery, at No. 515 Second-avenue, and stole therefrom a quantity of liquors and cigars, with which they escaped. Later in the morning, Sergt. LOWERY and Patrolmen MCINTYRE and CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, learned the whereabouts of the gang, and, after some adroit manœuvring, captured MICHAEL REYLAN, THOMAS BALDWIN, MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, and GRANT BARRY. The prisoners, on being taken to the Police-station, were recognized as the fellows that entered Mr. SMITH'S place on the night of May 20, bound the landlord, locked the door, extinguished the lights, and robbed the store of such goods as they could readily remove. Justice KELLY, declining to accept bail for the prisoners, committed them for trial.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Assessment Rolls for 1865.

The Board met at noon, yesterday, pursuant to law, for the purpose of receiving the assessment rolls as compiled by the Tax Commissioners, as follows:

VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEARS 1864 AND 1865.

Real Estate.

Wards.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$34,[illegible],550	$35,249,250	$856,700	—
2	19,[illegible],928	19,986,200	77,272	—
3	25,[illegible],240	25,717,200	181,000	—
4	9,[illegible],900	9,411,200	213,300	—
5	18,621,900	21,210,500	2,588,600	—
6	12,901,000	13,416,600	515,600	—
7	12,349,599	12,401,699	52,600	—
8	18,097,700	18,391,600	303,900	—
9	15,986,800	15,933,700	—	$46,800
10	8,924,500	9,129,100	204,600	—
11	9,262,400	9,461,325	198,925	—
12	15,514,825	18,134,805	2,619,980	—
13	5,512,600	5,553,400	40,800	—
14	12,522,300	12,686,300	164,000	—
15	27,140,600	28,248,600	1,108,000	—
16	18,645,300	18,887,450	222,150	—
17	18,587,000	18,769,700	182,700	—
18	37,554,050	38,397,050	843,000	—
19	20,462,247	23,070,890	2,608,682	—
20	17,571,300	18,177,900	206,600	—
21	32,963,550	35,322,250	2,358,700	—
22	18,578,576	19,821,265	1,065,089	—
Total	$410,695,485	$427,360,884	$16,712,199	$46,800

Personal Estate.

	1864.	1865.
Resident	$209,345,945	$162,982,154
Non-resident	14,574,459	18,441,317
Total	$223,920,405	$181,423,471
Real and personal for 1864		634,615,890
Real and personal for 1865		608,784,355
Decrease		$25,831,535
Total increase		20,579,057
Total decrease		46,410,592
Net decrease		$25,831,535
Personal estate decrease		46,410,592
Non-resident increase		3,867,858
Real estate increase		16,712,199

The large decrease in the value of personal estate is due to the fact that the banks and insurance companies are no longer assessed on that portion of their property consisting of United States securities.

The assessment rolls were referred to the Committee on Taxes, and the board then adjourned.

Naval Movements.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN has just been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and is now waiting orders from the Navy Department.

The *Hartford*, 28 guns, now in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be the flagship of the East India Squadron, instead of the *Brooklyn*, as heretofore ordered.

The following vessels have been sold at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Steamer *Ladona*, (iron hull, prize,) $35,200; steam-tug *Acacia*, $1,400; steamer *Cambridge*, $17,500; tug *E. B. Hale*, $4,600; steamer *Quaker City*, $35,000. Workmen are being discharged daily from the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The only vessels on the stocks are the double-turreted monitor *Shackamazon*, frigate *Neshamony*, and a gunboat, the keel of which is only partly laid.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is undergoing a thorough renovation and fumigation, under the direction of Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. W. CROWINSHIELD. This work was rendered necessary from the report of a board of medical examiners who investigated the buildings and grounds. The following are the members of the board: Surgeons GEO. CLYMER, WM. MAXWELL WOOD and FRANCIS M. GRINNELL. The premises will be ready for the occupation of the naval students by Sept. 1.

It is rumored that the monitors *Monadnock* and *Miantonomah* will join the European squadron.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The reduction of this fleet goes on daily, vessels being sent North, to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The following vessels are ordered home, some of which are on their way: *Nantucket, Ningoe, Supply, Norwich, Dan. Smith, Sarah Brown, G. P. Williams, Wamsutta, Nahant, Azalia, T. A. Ward, Norfolk Packet, Para, Geranium, Iris, Camelia, Sweet Brier, Dandelion, Larkspur, Carnation*, and a great many tugs and ferry-boats. Nearly all of the above vessels will be sold.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi squadron, which has numbered over 150 vessels, will be reduced to 15 vessels. It will be under the command of Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, and will be divided into three divisions, under the following officers: Lieut.-Commander E. Y. MCCAULEY, Lieut.-Commander J. J. CORNWELL and Lieut.-Commander J. P. FOSTER. The *Tempest* will be the flagship. Three gunboats will be stationed at the mouth of Red River. All the mortar-vessels and iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, will be anchored at Memphis and put out of commission. All the remaining vessels of the fleet, except the 15 named, will be sent to the Mound City Naval Station and put out of commission. Of course, most of these vessels will be sold.

SPORTING.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Mr. A. Carpenter named blk. s. Washington	2	1	2	1 1
S. McLaughlin named ch. s. Andy Johnson	1	2	1	2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40	1:20	2:43¼
Second heat	0:39	1:18	2:38¼
Third heat	0:39	1:18	2:42
Fourth heat	0:38¼	1:18	2:42½
Fifth heat	0:39	1:20	2:44¼

An exceedingly unsatisfactory trot, both horses being evidently out of condition. *Andy Johnson* was the favorite in the first heat, which he won by two lengths under difficulties—both horses breaking repeatedly.

Second Heat—Washington had the call in the betting; another repetition of breaks, and the reverse of legitimate trotting; *Andy* breaking up at the finish, and *Washington* being declared the winner.

Third Heat—Washington the favorite at $100 to $30; *Andy* had it all his own way to the home turn, where he went all to pieces, but was, by dint of perseverance, landed a winner by half a dozen lengths.

Fourth Heat—The betting changed—*Andy Johnson* being the favorite at $100 to $30. Both horses broke, and ran all through the heat, both running over the score; *Washington*, to whom the heat was given, having a neck the advantage.

Fifth Heat.—Washington was now made the favorite at 100 to 40. In a good start both went all to pieces at the turn and continued up and down all the way through the heat—both being dead beat as they came home. *Washington* in a breakdown struggle winning by sheer endurance by a length.

FOURTH OF JULY TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE.

There will be no less than three trots at the Fashion course to-day, the first at 2 P. M. being a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness, between J. H. MARTIN'S blk. s. *Gen. Meade*, and B. DANIELS' ch. m. *Up-and-Up*. This will be followed by a match for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, DAN MACE naming br. s. *Ethan Allen* to wagon, and HIRAM WOODRUFF, the blk. s. *Henry Clay* in harness. The conclusion of the sport will be a match against time for $500, DAN MACE, backing his big sorrel mare to carry 2000 pounds and trot one mile in four minutes. How it is going to be done, or how the weight is to be carried we know not, but this time-match will inevitably create a vast amount of excitement.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Yesterday afternoon a match was contested at the above course, with the following result:

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—Fashion Course, L. I. Monday, July 3. Match for $1,000, half forfeit, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. Lovett named b. m. Dutchess	1	1	1	
D. Mace named b. m. Lady Tompkins	2	2	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	36½	1:14½	2:35
Second Heat	36½	1:15	2:36½

Out-Door Sports—Base Ball.

BROOKLYN VS. PHILADELPHIA—THE RESOLUTE CLUB IN THE QUAKER CITY—THEY RETURN HOME BADLY DEFEATED.

Last week, the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, minus the services of five of their first nine, and with but seven members of their club to represent them, undertook the task of playing with the three strongest clubs of Philadelphia, and the result was their signal defeat on each encounter. We append the scores of the three games played:

KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Mulholland, 1st b	5		4	M. Ragens, p	3		4
Cope, p	2		7	F. Rogers, 2d b	3		2
Malone, 3d b	5		1	Allen, 3d b	7		1
Woods, s s	1		7	Carhart, c	4		1
Wallace, 2d b	5		3	Lockwood, l f	4		2
Dick, c	3		5	Wilson, 1st b	3		3
Frazier, r f	2		5	Kelley, r f	3		4
Deal, c f	3		5	Total	27		16
Cuthbert, l f	1		7				
Total	27		46				

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Keystone	0	3	4	3	3	12	10	3	8—46
Resolute	1	0	3	0	0	8	0	2	2—16

Umpire—Mr. F. KNIGHT, of the Camden.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and Dr. WATSON.
Flycatches Made—Keystone, 11: Resolute, 13.
Time of Game—Three hours and 25 minutes.

CAMDEN.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
F. L. Knight, c	5	3	M. Rogers, c f	2	6
Mulliner, l f	3	6	F. Rogers, 2d b	3	4
T. C. Knight, 3d b	4	4	Wilkins, s s	3	4
Fisler, 2d b	2	6	Carhart, c	3	4
Smith, c f	1	7	Lockwood, l f	1	6
G. H. Knight, r f	2	5	Wilson, 3d b	4	3
Wescot, 1st b	4	4	Kelly, p	5	3
Burgen, s s	4	3	Mulholland, 1st b	4	3
Evans, p	2	4	Gaskell, r f	2	5
Total	27	43	Total	27	38

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Camden	6	4	7	3	7	2	6	6	2—43
Resolute	8	2	7	1	13	2	1	2	2—38

Umpire—Col. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. FISHER and Dr. WATSON.
Fly Cathes Made—Camden, 10; Resolute, 7.
Time of Game—3 hours.

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, c	3	6	M. Rogers, c f	3	1
McBride, p	0	9	P. Rogers, 2d b	1	2
Roach, 2d b	2	6	Carhart, r f	4	1
Wilkins, 3d b	4	5	Lockwood, l f	3	1
Berkenstock, 1st b	2	6	Wilson, 1st b	3	1
Luengene, l f	3	4	Kelly, p	5	1
Hayhurst, c f	4	5	Mitchell, 2d b	1	2
Smith, 3d b	5	2	Burgen, s s	2	2
Gaskill, r f	4	3	Dick, c	3	1
Total	27	46	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7—12
Resolute	3	0	4	0	0	7	13	3